# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 8966. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



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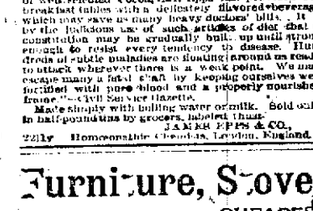

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Parlor Suits, plush, regular price $65, for $38.

Bedroom Suits, antique, 7 pieces, regular price $30, for $19.75.

Cane Seat Chairs, set, regular prices $7.50, for $4.75.

Hall Trees, Solid Oak, Grand Rapids, regular price $18, for $11.

Sideboards, Solid Oak, Grand Rapids, regular price $35, for $24.50.

Brussels Tapestry, regular price $1, for 55c.

Carpet, Extra Superfine Ingrain, per yard, regular price 75c, for 45c.

Body Brussels, regular price $1.25, for 95c.

Cook Stoves, No. 7, square, regular price $15, for $7.

Cook Stoves, No. 8, square, large size, regular price $16, for $10.

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Folding Beds, regular price $35, for $27.

Folding Bed Lounges, $12; sold elsewhere at $18

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## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

### Towne, of the Southern Pacific, Makes a Statement.

CONTROL OF THE ORIENT TRAFFIC.

American Carriers Must be Relieved From All Restrictions in Order Successfully to Compete.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A. N. Towne, general manager of the Southern Pacific Company, has supplemented his testimony, given recently before the United States senate committee on relations with Canada, by an open letter to the committee as to the effect of the competition of the Canadian Pacific railway on the American lines. The conclusions and data given in the letter were at the request of the committee.

Mr. Towne repeats the testimony that he gave before the committee, citing the fact that the Canadian Pacific road was built as a military line, and that in addition to receiving a subsidy of $25,000,000 and 700 miles of constructed railway, valued at $35,000,000, it is free from taxation, is protected by its charter from having any rival parallel line, and has had donated to it 25,000,000 acres of land, together with water and dock privileges, making it the most valuable concession ever granted by a constitutional government.

As the road is not subject to the interstate law, Towne says it can name through rates to intermediate points on its lines, which the American roads cannot do.

During sixteen months, dating from January 1, 1888, the Canadian Pacific secured a tonnage of over 10,000,000 pounds of freight from San Francisco to points in the United States east of Chicago, by establishing a steamship line to China and Japan, subsidized by Canada and Great Britain, and operated in connection with the Canadian Pacific road.

Towne says that the road is now in practical control of the traffic from the Orient, which before the operation of the interstate law was controlled by American roads, and shows that of 10,000,000 pounds of cotton goods shipped from the United States to China in 1888, 80 per cent. went by the Canadian road and steamships. West bound tonnage, he says, has been diverted in a greater proportion.

Towne cites that a grant of $300,000 per annum has been arranged by the British government as a postal subsidy to the Canadian line to Japan and China, while the total amount paid by the United States government in 1888 for trans-Pacific postal matter was $17,000, and the postal matter carried was thirty times greater than that carried by the Canadian line.

He says that the steamship line thus subsidized and controlled by an overland road, under one management from ocean to ocean, and unhampered by our restrictive commerce laws, is naturally taking, gradually but surely, the traffic properly belonging to the carriers of the United States.

The Canadian Pacific Company, he says, being practically exempt from our laws, can dictate the rates, and most successfully compete for the transcontinental traffic, taking the same at less rates than U. S. railways can afford to accept without defeating the revenue natural to and necessary for its local traffic. The United States roads on the other hand, are tied up under restrictive provisions, and are compelled to make large sacrifices of their local earning, if they would compete with foreign lines for the through traffic.

Therefore, he is of the opinion, after years of experience and observation in traffic affairs, that, if any of the carriers are subjected to legislative restrictions, competing carriers, domestic and foreign, rail and water, should be placed under like and uniform control.

Mr. Towne argues for a modification of the long and short haul clause of the law, to permit the American roads to meet the competition of foreign roads, and urges that the provision which prohibits pooling be revoked, and to place all pooling organizations under the scrutiny of the interstate commission, with the power to exercise regulative functions.

He finally contends that a railroad system, built by a foreign power as a military measure and with the avowed object of promoting trade between the provinces of the country that created it by withdrawing their trade from the United States, should not be favored where favors can be withheld. American carriers should be relieved of the onerous restrictions laid upon them by the fourth and fifth sections of the interstate commerce law, so that they may not be denied any reasonable facility to enable them to contest their own ground against invading carriers.

### AN INTERVIEW WITH WANAMAKER.

He Explains the Causes of the Frequent Removals of Postmasters.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Mail and Express* to-night prints an interview with Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

The following is a portion of it: "Why are removals made so rapidly?"

"They are not made rapidly. The daily changes going on in a city of 29,000 inhabitants are many, and if our postmasters were all put together in a city, they would make a city of that size. There would be deaths and resignations, necessary removals and expirations of terms of service that would naturally require many hundreds of new appointments every week."

"But there is a great deal of criticism because of the removals."

"Yes, it has always been so and always will be so, until it becomes the custom of the government to publish the actual reasons for these changes. In many instances they are upon inspectors' reports, which, if published, would destroy the future of the man and leave a shadow upon his family. There has been often much criticism simply because politics were involved, when the sole cause of removal has been drunkenness and neglect of duty, and clearly proven unfitness to hold the important office of postmaster. To show a postmaster to serve out this term who does not appear at his office more than once in several weeks, or who sits at his business several squares away and manages the postoffice with women and boys, has no merit in it to win the approval of any community. It would seem to be better for the good of the people if those people would resign, instead of waiting to have complaints lodged against them and then be removed by the department. People who draw pay from the government ought to be compelled to give faithful service or resign, and if they do neither, the department will recommend their removal, no matter how much criticism and misapprehension of facts may be made."

### OHIO REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted Indorsing President Harrison's Administration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—The republican state convention for the nomination of governor, lieutenant governor, supreme judge, treasurer, commissioner of schools, attorney general, clerk of the supreme court and members of the board of public works, met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The interest in the work of the convention centers mainly in the nomination for governor. The general tendency of opinion is that Governor Foraker will be renominated for the third term; although he has not distinctly avowed himself as a candidate. In case the nomination does not go to Foraker, Congressman Kennedy and A. S. Bushnell will be the strongest candidates.

COLUMBUS, June 25.—The committee on resolutions to-night agreed on a report to be made to the convention to-morrow.

The resolutions adhere to all of the principles enunciated by the republican national convention of 1888, especially protection; endorse Harrison's administration, and commends the liberal policy being carried out by the pension department; favors the passage at the next session of congress of a proper and equitable pension bill for all honorably discharged Union soldiers and seamen of the late war; demands protection for the wool-growing industry; congratulates the people of Ireland on the progress of their struggle for home rule, and indorses the course of President Harrison in his selection for an honorable position in the diplomatic service of a worthy representative of Irish-American citizens.

The remainder of the platform is devoted to state issues.

### THE CRONIN CASE.

The Special Grand Jury Will Resume Its Investigation of the Crime.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The special grand jury after having devoted several days to other matters will to-morrow return to the Cronin case.

An inkling as to the programme, particularly as to Alexander Sullivan, was asked of States Attorney Longenecker to-night.

"There will be a good deal of talking," was all that official would say.

Longenecker does not appear to be very greatly impressed with the elaborate reports which have been made as in a measure corroborating the theory that there were two former trials of Dr. Cronin in camp 20, and that it was deemed that the doctor should be put out of the way for getting information which was desired by the London *Times* and tending to injure Parnell.

The states' attorney is quoted as saying: "This Camp 20 business is only a theory which I am trying to work out. There is nothing new in it, and the old story has simply been rewoven around the small fact that a certain man called at my office yesterday morning."

Camp 20, the state's attorney learned today, has, within the past week, been disbanded.

Edward Spellman, president of the whisky trust, who is the chief officer of the Clan-na-Gael for the district of Illinois and Michigan, was subpenaed to-night to explain the reason of the disbandment. The break-up of the camp at this time is not pleasing to the state's attorney.

### A POLITICAL FEUD.

The Military Called Upon to Aid the Sheriffs of Two Texas Counties.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 25.—The killing of Rod Gibson at Wharton last Saturday by Kyle Terry has stirred up bad blood in Wharton and the adjoining county (Fort Bend), and there are grave fears that the opposing factions will clash and much blood be shed.

The governor last night received several telegrams in reference to the trouble, which has been brewing for over a year.

One from Sheriff Garvey, of Richmond, says: "County Attorney Week is authorized to report that as sheriff of Fort Bend county, I am unable to enforce the law without a conflict at arms and ask assistance from the state to disarm the community and enforce obedience to the law."

Another from Sheriff Jones, of Wharton county says: "The examining trial of Kyle Terry will be on the 26th. A mob is seriously threatened, and the prisoner's life is in danger. The force at hand is very inadequate to uphold the law. Please order the Victoria Rifles here to-morrow, to assist me in maintaining peace during the trial."

In compliance with the above, the governor last night ordered the Victoria Rifles to Wharton, and this morning ordered Captain Jones' rangers to Richmond.

The feud is a political one.

### THE SULLIVAN-KILRAIN FIGHT.

Representatives of the "Police Gazette" Engaged in the Selection of the Grounds.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—This morning there assembled, according to agreement, Colonel Garratt, Professor Dennis Butler, Pat Kendrick, Mr. Rich, of St. Tammany, Charles Hamilton and Bud Renaud. This party left on a special train to meet Frank Stevenson and W. E. Harding, of the *Police Gazette*, and Professor Mike Donovan, who are on their way here to select grounds for the Kilrain-Sullivan fight.

The train met the inbound passenger at Pearl Station, and after the New York party had been taken aboard the entire crowd left for several points that have been suggested as suitable places for the contest. The first place visited was Rich's Mill, near Richbure. Thence they proceeded to Honey island. Stevenson was much pleased with the island, and the indications are that the fight will take place in that vicinity. From Honey Island the excursion party went to Abita springs, returning to New Orleans at 9 P. M.

The New York party will make several excursions during the next three days, at the end of which time they will give notice of the place selected for the mill.

### IN THE RING.

Young Dempsey Wins $1000 in An Eight-Round Fight at Spokane.

SPOKANE FALLS, June 25.—In the parlors of the Athletic club, Young Dempsey, of California, whipped Tom Stockley, of Colton, W. T., in eighteen rounds for a purse of $1000.

THE GRIFFIN-WARREN FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The fight between Johnny Griffin and Tommy Warren has been postponed until July 12, on account of the injuries received by Warren while exercising.

General Cameron Sinking.

LANCASTER, June 25.—2:30 P. M.—General Cameron is much weaker, and is growing worse hourly. He had a weak spell during the night, but rallied this morning. He is very weak. The doctors say he can't possibly survive another twenty-four hours.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 25.—Gen Cameron continues to grow weaker. His family have gathered about his bedside and prepared for the end, which may come at any moment. At the same time if there should be no spell of weakness similar to the one that attacked him last evening he may survive the night.

Signs of a Wreck.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 25.—Captain Carlson, of the schooner Annie Hall, from the banks, reports that for the past two weeks he had seen a large number of cattle floating east of Sable island, and several in the vicinity of Cape Sable.

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 25.—Wreckage continues to come ashore on the west side of Nantucket. This morning several English electric incandescent light lamps were found, supposed to be from the steamer Victoria.

A Biz Requisition by the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The pension office to-day made a requisition on the treasury department for $15,000,000 out of the appropriations, to be available July 1. This amount will be placed to the credit of the pension agents on the 1st or 2d of the coming month. There are said to be between 8000 and 10,000 first-payment vouchers awaiting the disposition of this money.

Six Persons Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—A boating party, consisting of John Mattimore, Edward and Joseph Cody, Maude and Maggie Horner, and two girl cousins of the Horners, while rowing on the river to-night, was run down by a tug and the boat upset. All were drowned except Joseph Cody.

Tendered His Resignation.

DENVER, June 25.—Commissioner Kiehl of the Western Colorado and Southwestern Railway Association, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. His successor has not been decided upon.

The Telluride Bank Robbers.

DENVER, June 25.—The sheriff's posse in pursuit of the Telluride bank robbers have not yet returned to that town, and consequently no new developments are reported. The robbers secured $20,500.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, no 121 First street, corner Washington.

## DEATH OF MRS. HAYES.

### The Peaceful End of An Honored Life.

ALL FREMONT IN MOURNING.

The Family Prostrated With Grief—Many Messages of Condolence Received—Preparations for the Funeral.

FREMONT, O., June 25.—Mrs. Hayes died at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place on Friday.

She passed a quiet night, sinking gradually until the hour of her death. At the bedside were the members of the family, together with Mrs. Mitchell, a cousin of General Hayes; Mrs. Huntington, a cousin of Mrs. Hayes; Lucy Keeler, Mrs. A. H. Miller and the physicians.

All night long the sorrowing family watched about the bedside. Mrs. Hayes lay motionless, and but for the faint breathing and weak fluttering of the pulse there were no signs of life. The anxious watchers were waiting only for the inevitable end, bowed with grief. Scarcely a word was spoken the long night through. The physicians kept in the background, and the family were alone with the loved one. In vain they hoped for a slight rally that might come before death, so that she could recognize and speak to them. As morning dawned the hold on life was greatly weaker, and finally the spirit took its flight. In a voice choked with grief the physician announced that the end had come, and the family's long vigil closed in prostration and grief. General Hayes and his four grown sons, Burchard, Webb, Ried and Scott, were deeply affected, while Fannie was nearly prostrated with grief and her long, sleepless watch at her mother's bedside.

The entire city is in mourning, and flags are at half mast. Telegrams of condolence have been received from many friends, among them President and Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Hayes's maiden name was Lucy Ware Webb. She was born on August 31, 1832, at Chillicothe, O. She was the youngest child and only daughter of Dr. James Webb. Her grandfather, Judge Isaac Cook, came from Connecticut in 1781, and all four of her great-grandfathers served in the Revolution. Her father served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Hayes was married on December 30, 1852.

At the breaking out of the rebellion her husband entered the army, and from that time until the close of the war her home was a refuge for the wounded, sick and furloughed soldiers going to or returning from the front. She spent two winters in camp with her husband in Virginia, and after the battle of South Mountain, where he was badly wounded, she hastened to join him at Middleton, Md., and spent much time in the hospital near Frederick City.

During the four years of her life at the White house she was distinguished by the graceful cordiality with which she received all who came. Since the retirement of her husband from public life she has been an ardently interested member of the Women's Relief Corps, and has served during successive years as president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

### HER LAST HOURS.

Religious Services Held in the Sick Room—Only the Family Being Present.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—A *Leader* special from Fremont says: The sad and long hours of watching and waiting for some change for the better in the condition of Mrs. Hayes are over.

All through the night the physicians and family were constantly in and around the sick chamber. In the early part of the night there were fears that the end was not far off. At 5 o'clock this morning answers came from the residence that she was failing. In fact, that was the predominating feeling, but she would occasionally rally for a short time and then relapse.

At a few minutes before 7 o'clock the sad announcement was made that Mrs. Hayes had passed away at 6:30 o'clock. Her death was very easy, and without distress. General Hayes was much affected, but, as did all the family, bore up as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Hayes never regained consciousness after the attack of Friday last. She was not able to retain any medicine or nourishment.

During last evening Mrs. Hayes' pastor, Rev. J. Mills, and Rev. C. E. Burnes, pastor of the Presbyterian church, were there and were requested to hold services in the sick room. Only the family and the attending physicians were present. After a short scripture reading, brief prayers were offered by both ministers.

Funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence in Spiegel grove. Complete preparations have not yet been made. President McCabe, of Delaware university will be official clergyman. President McCabe officiated at their wedding and their silver wedding anniversary.

Messages of sympathy and condolence are being received.

### HER SERVANTS MOURN.

What One of the Old Doorkeepers of the White House Said of Her.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The death of Mrs. Hayes was received with feelings of genuine sorrow and regret by the older employes of the White House, to whom she was endeared by fond recollections of her kindness to them while she was mistress of the White House. One of the older doorkeepers, in speaking of her, said: "Mrs. Hayes was a good, kind woman, if ever there was one. Every one about the White house liked and loved her. She seemed to take notice of all those around her and she would often stop us to make inquiries about how we were getting along. I will always remember Mrs. Hayes's last reception. I never saw such crowds. Women pressed in and could hardly move when they passed through the lines, pleading for only one more look. We had to close the doors when there were lots of people outside and many went home disappointed because they could not see her."

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Comparative Statistics Issued From the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department shows that during May our export trade amounted to $52,103,197, and imports to $88,724,884; exports of gold, $13,484,783, and imports $753,894; exports of silver, $4,449,770, and imports $1,936,729.

Immigration during the month was 74,284 persons, being a decrease of over 24,000 from the same month of 1888. For eleven months ending May 31, the immigration was 302,550, as against 471,340 for the same time in the previous year. New York landed the largest number, 303,354, while San Francisco was the lowest with 2838.

### AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

A More Hopeful Outlook for the Resumption of Work on the Canal.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A letter from Panama states that the principal work in connection with the canal at present is the placing under shelter of all the valuable machinery to protect it from heavy rain.

People there, at least among the better informed, are beginning to be very hopeful again. It is known that reassuring letters have been received by leading firms there by the last French mail that has been subsequently confirmed by telegraph. The purport is that the necessary preliminary arrangements have been made with certain financial enterprise in Paris for the resumption of the work by the end of the present year.

### A Steamer Ashore.

QUEBEC, June 25.—The steamer Victory is ashore at Isle Verte, and will probably be a total loss.



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# IN THE NORTHWEST.

## Tacoma's Street Railway System Not Satisfactory.

SEATTLE STREETS RELOCATED

Big Forest Fires in Montana—Indian Uprising on the Flathead Reservation—Reception to Congressman Hermann

TACOMA June 25.—The true inwardness of the intentions of the Villard Lauderback Cummings syndicate, who managed to bull doze the city council into granting them exclusive franchises over nearly every street in Tacoma for street railway purposes has at last come to light. The syndicate promised rapid transit just where it was needed and agreed verbally to build cable roads on certain east and west streets in consideration of receiving an exclusive franchise

They now state officially that they will not build cable roads, but zigzag or switchback roads of the electric style to the tops of the hills They have announced that one road will run from Eleventh street down Pacific avenue to Yakima and then climb back sixteen blocks, so that in order to climb a hill a half mile high passengers will have to travel between three and four miles with the consequent loss of time

The syndicate has broken every promise made to the city council that it has been possible to break without forfeiture of their charter It now appears that the object of the syndicate in acquiring exclusive control of the street railway system was to make it difficult for some time to climb the hills and throw the settlement into the southern end, where they have large property interests

PERSONAL

W H. Bird, brother of G W Bird traveling auditor of the Northern Pacific railway has been appointed auditor of the Fairhaven Southern Mr Bird arrived here to day and will assum his new duties July 1

FAIRHAVEN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The first through all rail shipments for the Fairhaven Southern railway arrived to day They consisted of twenty five cars loaded with steel rails which go through without change to morrow The cars were built by the Peninsular Car Works of Detroit Michsne have been fitted with air brakes Janny coupler and all modern improvements

A STRIKE IMMINENT

There is some talk of a strike of hod-carriers and mortar men for an advance in wages, or rather a regular scale as some of them are paid as low as $2 and others as high as $3 50 for the same work The men have given notice to quit July 1 unless some regular scale is adopted

SEATTLE'S NEW STREETS.

Mr. Yesler Was Not Willing His Corner Should Be Shaved Off

SEATTLE June 25.—After three weeks discussion delay and contention the council to-night settled definitely the replat of the city The original intention was carried out except in one very important particular and that is the Yesler corner which stands as a monument of the vacillation of two or three members of the council It was originally proposed to cut this corner off and run Commercial street straight into Front When the matter came to a test vote three councilmen—Greene McCombs and O Brien—weakened and voted nay defeating the ordinance A compromise was agreed to by which less of the corner was cut off and Commercial street entered Front twenty feet east of the original line This was adopted but Mr Yesler owner of the corner threatened litigation and offered a compromise by which still less of the corner should be shaved off Those used the council to solidify again and this afternoon at a conference it was decided to pass the original ordinance and take the consequences of litigation Everything was thought to be settled but to night O Brien was taken suddenly ill and had to be sent home and when the matter came to a test Burns weakened and voted no defeating the measure which required seven eighths of the council vote All other propositions of the replat including the establishment of a railroad avenue all along the water front 120 feet wide West street widening Front street etc were adopted The councilmen are disgusted with the Yesler corner trouble, and will not take it up again

A TEST CASE.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for by a Restrained Chinaman

SEATTLE June 25—Ma Kim one of the nineteen Chinese who have been held in custody for two years past on the charge that they smuggled themselves into the United States from British Columbia contrary to the provisions of the restriction act to day applied to Judge Hanford for a writ of habeas corpus

The petitioner claims that he is illegally restrained of his liberty by virtue of a certain so-called writ of portion issuing from the district on the 13th of January 1889 commanding Hamilton to take this petitioner into custody and deport him from the United States and return him to British Columbia that the restraint is illegal in that Hamilton neglects, or refuses to execute the writ according to command thereof and claims that he is unable to execute it, that the writ is void because the congress of the United States has made no provision for the execution of the law under which it was issued and that the writ is void because issued upon a pretended judgment on criminal proceedings against this petitioner wherein the petitioner was and is denied the right of trial by jury

Judge Hanford made the writ returnable Thursday June 27

His is a test case and is intended to secure the liberty of the native Chinese

FOREST FIRES IN MONTANA

Considerable Damage Already Done and Much More Threatened

BOULDER June 25—A fierce forest fire is raging in the mountains near the headwater of McCarthy creek six miles north east of Boulder Much valuable timber has been destroyed and a large quantity of cord wood is threatened by the flames The forests are in an extremely dry condition and without rain of which there appears no prospects it is feared the spread of the fire will prove a serious menace to property

Timber fires are raging along the Northern Pacific railway west of Helena and are becoming disastrous Yesterday information was received there that the Clark's Fork bridge near Cold Spring lake had been partially destroyed by fire The bridge is over 600 feet long and about 60 feet has been burned

No further particulars have been received of the fire near Stevensville which had not been suppressed at last accounts

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE

The Fatal Effects of a Drenching Received During the Seattle Fire

SPOKANE FALLS W T June 25—Gough Furman a leading young business man of this city died this morning Deceased was of English birth, came here from Portland two years ago and at once took a position as one of the most enterprising business men He was in Seattle during the fire and in assisting in saving property got wet through resulting in inflammatory rheumatism soon after his return home and even to day his death

WALLA WALLA NEWS

Grain Destroyed by Fire—Some Damage From Hot Weather.

WALLA WALLA June 25—B I Hayden some time ago taken from here to Colfax charged with forgery the grand jury failing to find a bill was returned here this morning to answer the same charge

This morning a considerable quantity of standing grain was destroyed near here by fire from sparks of an engine

The weather is exceedingly warm the creeks are almost dry the wells are failing and a great shrinkage of grain crops will undoubtedly result

This morning Charles Baker a carpenter on the O R & N elevator fell thirty feet from a scaffolding striking on his back When picked up he was found paralyzed in the lower limbs It is feared he will not recover He is from Battle Creek Michwhere his family resides

Dr L M Davis has begun suit against George M B Ward here charging slander The damages are laid at $10 000

Wheat harvesting has begun in the neighborhood of Milton

By the retirement of Captain Howard, of the First cavalry, Lieutenant Pearson of Fort Walla Walla becomes captain and will go to Fort Sherman.

SALEM NEWS.

Late Arrivals at the Penitentiary—Incorporation—Notaries Public

SALEM Or June 25—Wm Sharpe, of Multnomah convicted of larceny for three years R M Schnider, of Multnomah convicted of rape for fifteen years James West and Clay Evans of Baker county convicted of larceny in a warehouse one year each Richard Dewall of Baker county larceny in a warehouse eighteen months John D Collins of Klamath county larceny of a cow two and a half years William Hiet horse larceny of a fiddle one year from Klamath county are the late arrivals at the penitentiary

The Standard Real Estate Company of Portland filed articles of incorporation to day principal place of business Portland capital stock $10 000 G W Lyons W G Steel W G Lyster J K Peebles incorporators

Frank I Hart of Portland A A Cleveland of Astoria James Browne of Multnomah were appointed notaries public to day

Governor Pennoyer Secretary of State McBride and State Superintendent McElroy went to Corvallis to day to attend a meeting of the board of regents and the commencement exercises of the Agricultural college

A RECEPTION TO HERMANN

The Congressman Honored by the Citizens of Roseburg

ROSEBURG June 25—A largely attended reception was extended last night to Congressman Hermann by the citizens of Roseburg Speeches of welcome were made by Circuit Judge R S Bean Messrs Brock Benjamin, Mosher, Kimball Flood and others Everybody united to do honor to our congressman on his return home

Mr Hermann briefly reviewed the labors of the Oregon delegation referring to the appropriations of various kinds, the great plan of irrigation for the arid regions the legislation on land matters the adjustment of the old Indian war and depredation claims, the public surveys the mail service the fisheries the pension service the growing public interest of the East in the importance of Oregon the great labors and responsibilities now incumbent upon the Oregon delegation and the increasing necessity for additional representation in congress which the forthcoming census would assure

Much enthusiasm was manifested by the audience present

THEIR CABIN BURNED

Three Young Hunters Are Suddenly Deprived of Food and Have to Walk Home

ALBANY Or June 25 Shortly after midnight last night three young men of this city —M S Monteith Fred W Ross and Clyde Hill—arrived after a walk of seventy miles from Hot Springs thirty miles above Gatesville on the line of the Oregon Pacific They had been spending several days in company with Cland Mansfield who had a cabin and owns a claim there On Friday afternoon while they were absent from the cabin it caught fire and burned down with all the contents including three or four months provisions and $40 worth of blankets guns etc A watch and some gold and silver money was melted Being left without provisions the young men remained one day living on fish and then started on foot for this city arriving two days later, after a tramp of seventy miles The loss on the cabin and contents was about $500 Two of the parties—Clyde Hill and Fred Ross—are mere boys and were nearly exhausted from their long tramp

A PREMATURE SHAM BATTLE

Lively Time in a Gun Store at Albany No Lives Lost.

ALBANY Or June 25—This morning Will Brothers were loading blank cartridges for a sham battle on the Fourth They had extracted balls from about 1,000 shells and piled them up on a work table in the rear of their gun store some boy who was not to see some fun dropped a piece of lighted paper into the loose powder upon the floor This ignited the shells which still contained powder and the result was a deafening explosion Henry Ewert who was standing near was knocked down and his hair singed and a slight injury inflicted The window lights were knocked out by the explosion which sounded like a little sham battle itself No serious damage was done although the loss of the shells amounts to $30 or $40

MUST PAY THEIR TAXES.

Rolling Stock of the Narrow Gauge Levied Upon by the Sheriff of Marion County

SALEM June 25—Sheriff Croisan of this county went down to Ray's Landing this morning and levied upon one locomotive, one passenger coach and five box cars belonging to the Narrow Gauge railroad for the purpose of selling them to pay delinquent taxes of 1888 amounting to $1 377 He has been unable to get any satisfaction out of the managers of the road in relation to their taxes hence was compelled to take this summary action He placed a man in charge of the property until notice can be given and the sale made

A SAD ACCIDENT

A Young Man Killed at Vancouver by a Rolling Log

VANCOUVER W T June 25—A sad accident happened at 4 P M at the terminus of the V K & Y railroad

A young man named William Corman a nephew of Mr McFarlane the lumberman while attending to the rolling down of heavy logs on the railway lost his footing and slipped and a heavy log went right over him He received such internal injuries that he breathed his last within ten minutes after the accident

COLFAX NEWS ITEMS.

Railroad Rumors—An Effort to be Made to Get Artesian Water

COLFAX W T June 25—A marriage license was issued to day to W H Holcomb Jr and Miss Ada P Ewert of this city

The Tullman creamery was totally destroyed by fire to day No insurance

It is rumored that a railroad company is about to be incorporated here to connect with the Northern Pacific near Sprague

Livingston & Kuhn have ordered a diamond drill to prospect for artesian water

DROWNED IN BATH LAKE

The Water Was Only Four Feet Deep But the Bather Lost His Life

LIVINGSTON June 25—A man named Robertson who was herding cows for the Yellowstone Park Association was drowned this afternoon in Bath Lake The water is about four feet deep and quite warm and it is supposed he was overcome by the hot water and did not have strength sufficient to get out

Victoria News Items

VICTORIA B C June 25—J H Coonan old pioneer of this province was drowned at Esquimalt harbor end of Vancouver Island three weeks ago His canoe was upset during a gale

Chief Justice Begbie has reversed the verdict in the case of Jones against the Guardian Insurance Company The jury awarded the plaintiff $35 000 and the judge reversed this in favor of the defendants

The Crocker party returned from a visit to the Union mines at Comax yesterday and will leave for Puget sound Wednesday morning by a special steamer

The steamer Sardonyx returned from North and Queen Charlotte islands to day bringing the news of the discovery of a 10 foot seam of bituminous coal on Queen Charlotte island

Portland Capital at Spokane Falls

SPOKANE FALLS June 25—Articles of incorporation were filed to day by Mellier of Portland F S Burgan and S Marx of this city capital stock $25 000 for a crockery glassware and general merchandise store The trustees are P Lowenberg and F M Sherlock of Portland and E S Burgan S Marx and B Rosenberg of this city

Financial

BOSTON June 25—The May statement of the Union Pacific railway show Gross earnings—An increase over the same month last year of $9 53 net earnings—an increase of $196 429 For five months to May 31st the gross earnings show a decrease of $ 39 862 and the net earnings a decrease of $3,5 017

Seven Bodies Recovered at Johnstown

JOHNSTOWN June 25—Seven bodies were recovered to-day The work of blasting was continued incessantly all day, but on account of the heavy rain the work in the rubbish was suspended.

# OTHER COAST EVENTS

## The Steamer W. L. Hardison Burned--Loss, $80,000.

PHARMACISTS IN CONVENTION

Wreck of the Granada—Land Decision—Grain Fields Afire—Biggest Tannery on the Coast Burned

VENTURA Cal June 25—The W L Hardison an oil steamer belonging to the Mission Transfer Company of San Luis Obispo was burned at the dock here this morning The vessel arrived here yesterday and was taking on a load of oil continuing to load until midnight The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock and it is not known how it originated About 9000 barrels of oil were in her tank Ten men were aboard the vessel but no lives were lost The ship and cargo represent a total loss The loss is about $80 000 besides the oil that was on board

The steamer was owned by W L Hardison of San Diego and the Mission Transfer Company were agents in this city The Hardison was built at Alexander Hyde's shipyard about a year and a half ago and was intended for the oil trade between this city and Ventura She had compound engines of 250 horse power, built by the Fulton river works A large pump forward was used in discharging crude petroleum from her tanks The first tanks that were put into her were not strong enough and were taken out and new tanks substituted While these repairs were going on the Hardison was laid up here for about nine months

She was fit up by electricity and fitted up without regard to expense Her dimensions were Length of keel 160 feet depth of hold 14 feet beam 31 feet and about 400 tons register She has made not more than a dozen round trips in all The cause of the fire is not yet known but it is supposed the oil with which she was being loaded caught fire The loss of the steamer amounts to $80 000 She carried $40 000 insurance in the Firemen's Fund

THE WRECK OF THE GRANADA

She Is Ashore Eighty Miles South of Manzanillo—Assistance Sent

NEW YORK June 25—Bulley superintendent of the Pacific Mail Company was asked this afternoon if any particulars of the wreck of the Granada had been received He replied that news of the disaster reached the company through a dispatch from Acapulco Mexico the place where the vessel went ashore thirteen miles south of Manzanillo the nearest telegraph station and 150 miles north of Acapulco where the agent of the company lives The agent received word from Manzanillo that the steamer went ashore and he has gone to the spot but he expected to hear from there in a day or two as he would go to Manzanillo and telegraph the particulars as soon as he could get them

GONE TO HER ASSISTANCE

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received a despatch to day saying that the steamer Clyde had left Acapulco to go to the assistance of the Granada which is ashore eighty miles south of Manzanillo

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION

Election of Officers, Reading of Reports and Other Business

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—At this morning's session of the American Pharmaceutical association the following officers were elected President Linden Painter of New York first vice president Karl Simmons of St Paul, second vice president William Searby of San Francisco third vice president J W Pickford of Aberdeen Miss treasurer Wm A D Shippard of Boston secretary J W Maisch

A reporter of the Progress of pharmacy Louis Dunlap of Louisville members of council Leo Hirsch of South Bend Ind W S Thompson of Washington and J S Wood of San Francisco Seven or five new members were elected

Joseph P Geisler of New York was awarded the Ebert prize for a paper read at Detroit entitled Notes on the Morphiometric Assay of Opium'

It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Old Point Comfort on the second Monday in September

The reports of the various committees were then read

The Ebert prize was awaded to Joseph E Geisler of New York for an essay entitled 'Notes on the Morphiometric Assay of Opium read at the Detroit meeting

At the afternoon session of the Pharmaceutical Association no business was transacted in general session but the section of the association on commerce at interests met The question Does pure association approve of the attempt to reduce the tax on alcohol was rejected to by written communications and recorded 11 ayes and 2 nays Mr Calvert suggested that a petition be circulated and forwarded to congress and it was possible that some legislation could be secured W M Searby was of the opinion that an attempt to reduce the tax should be earnestly talked up by members of the association That the repeal of the tax would increase intemperance he did not believe

On motion of Mr Melvin it was ordered that the section on legislation be requested to take such action in reference to the abolition of the tax on alcohol as the sentiment of the meeting suggests

A meeting was held at the Odd Fellows' hall this evening at which the section on commercial interests elected Leo Eliel, of Montana chairman and A B Kilmer of New Jersey secretary

A communication was read during the morning session from citizens of Sisters Oregon asking that members of the association pay that city a visit on their return home

A BIG LAND DECISION

Fifty four Thousand Acres in Fresno County, Cal., in Litigation

FRESNO Cal June 25—In December last an action was brought before Judge Campbell in the superior court of Fresno county to rescind a contract made in 1880 between Jeremiah Clarke and firm to John Heilbron & Co of San Francisco The contract purported to give Heilbron & Co a lease of the Laguna de Tache grant of king river this county together with added lands making in all 54 160 acres for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $6000 and taxes The contract also stipulated that at any time during the life of the lease one might sell to others or purchase them elves the whole or any part of the tract at the rate of $3 per acre

In 1887 Heilbron and other defendants made a tender of the purchase price under the contract and asked for a deed Clarke in the meantime had been judicially declared insane and his wife Charlotte F Clarke refused to acknowledge the terms of the contract and brought suit to rescind it The case turned on the question of Clarke's sanity and the court to day decided that he was sane and that the contract was simply a lease The court decides the defendants are entitled to improvements in the sum of $154 400, and the plaintiff is awarded possession of the property and recovery of costs

CALIFORNIA FIELDS BURNING

An Extensive Fire Spreading Over Pastures and Grain Fields

MERCED Cal June 25—A fire broke out on Simon Jacobs & Co's sheep range on the south side of Merced river yesterday and rapidly extended over Wingers Shippees Smith's and Robinson's ranges burning all night and spreading across the range at the foot hills within a mile or two of Yosemite Lake, taking in its course a number of small hay and grain fields The valley is enveloped in smoke People were out all night fighting the flames so far they have not checked them Fears are now felt for the great grain fields on Upper Bear creek and the high lands northeast of Merced

THE BENICIA TANNERY BURNED

Buildings Covered Five Acres of Ground—Loss $200,000

BENICIA, Cal June 25—The Pioneer tannery owned by McKay & Chisholm burned this morning The building was full of inflammable material and in an incredibly short time the building was a mass of flames The loss will exceed $200 000 insurance $37 000

At the time of the fire a high wind was blowing from the west and the sky was filled with flying cinders, which for a while threatened every building and residence in the vicinity Several buildings caught fire and it was only by the most heroic efforts that the firemen and citizens succeeded in saving them for in less than an hour what was the largest and most fully equipped tannery in the state was reduced to a pile of ashes The magnitude of the loss to the community becomes evident when it is known that the tannery buildings covered about five acres of ground the yearly output of leather being $400 000. The loss will be severely felt here as the tannery was one of our mainstays and furnished several hundred men with a means of livelihood

IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

A Carload of Sixteen Masqueraders in a Humboldt County Jail—No Bail

MARYSVILLE Cal June 25—For some time past there has been some excitement in a settlement known as Honcutt twelve miles north of Oroville over the mysterious disappearance several months ago of a young girl named Nancy Hutchinson She had been taken into the family of W H C Bartlett from the San Francisco Orphan Asylum Recently rumors of foul play reached the ears of Yuba county officers and they made an investigation which resulted in discovering that a secret association under the name of Harry Howard she had worked its way to the hall ranches and finally secured the girl where she was held a prisoner Hersex was discovered inside the clothes she had tried to escape but was taken and finally cared for The girl is a victim of hard treatment and ill usage She is about sixteen years old

COAST SHIPPING

A Steamer From Tillamook Overdue at San Francisco Two Days

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—The schooner Capt Schmidt seven days from Pirate Cove with 1,000 tons of codfish for the McCollum Fishing and Packing Company arrived to day

The steamer South Coast which left Tillamook the 20th inst has not yet arrived although she should have been reported Sunday night She crossed the bar at Tillamook bay safely although the wind was blowing pretty fresh and was sighted four hours afterward She has a full load of lumber It is thought here her failure to come in can only be accounted for by an accident to some part of her machinery

A MEXICAN MURDERER

He Stabs and Shoots His Wife and Kills Himself

SAN DIEGO Cal June 25—News was received here to day from Ensenada Lower California that last night Senor Machis a Mexican becoming enraged at his wife rushed at her with a knife and pistol After stabbing her several times in the breast he shot her in the head He then stabbed himself in the side and also shot himself in the head dying almost instantly The woman cannot recover

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS

Finances of the California University

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—At a meeting of the regents of the University of California to day the finance committee made a report in which the gross estimated income for the coming year was placed at $221 341 The estimated total disbursements were $206 386 of which $1 950 was for salaries The annual expenses of the Lick astronomical department were $20 539 and those of the United States experimental station, for which congress annually appropriates $15 000 were $13 000 The director of the station recommended the establishment of a fourth outlying station in Southern California, the annual cost of which to be $3,000

California Wool Sales

CLOVERDALE Cal June 25—To day the 28th of June a wool sale will take place at this place Over 600 bales will be for sale Wools this season are of extra choice quality but fully any seed or grease Growers are anticipating at least 20 cents per pound for their wool A good many Eastern and local wool dealers are expected to attend the wool sales

Identified Also

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—The body of the drowned man which is still at the morgue was again identified this afternoon as that of George Cuno by a man who formerly worked for Jones S McCue a rancher of Madera Cal who identified him

A Big Auction Sale of Real Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—Certain real estate belonging to the estate of the late Peter Donahue most of which is in this city was sold at auction to day The proceeds of the sale amounted to nearly a million dollars

Fatal Railway

DIXON Cal June 25—John Halsworth employed on the McMahon ranch while driving home to dinner attempted to pass a team in front of him His team became unmanageable and ran away Halsworth was picked up dead

Instantly Killed

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—Henry Lyons a scene painter was instantly killed this afternoon by the fall of a piece of scenery to be used in a spectacular production at Central Park

Personal

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—F M Wilkins and wife of Eugene are here for a short stay

William Pfunder of Portland is in the city

Associate Justice Fox

SACRAMENTO June 25—The governor to-day appointed Charles N Fox of Alameda associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Temple resigned

Small Schooner Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO June 25—A schooner from Alaska brings word of the loss by running on a reef of the small schooner Island Belle valued at $3000

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER THIELS

He Delivers a Triplicate Copy of the Samoan Agreement to Blaine

WASHINGTON June 25—William Walter Phelps one of the American commissioners to the Samoan conference at Berlin has arrived in Washington He called upon Secretary Blaine this morning and had a long consultation

Phelps delivered to Secretary Blaine a triplicate copy of the agreement negotiated by the commission It was placed in safe keeping in the department where it will be jealously guarded until congress meets and its terms are formally communicated by the president to the senate for action

THE CONFERENCE CARRIED ON IN ENGLISH

Phelps says that when the Samoans read the treaty negotiated by the Berlin conference they will erect a monument to the commissioners We beg in the conference in French and Phelps Every member present understood at least two languages French and German We Americans proposed an agreement understood in English that we should carry on the conference in that tongue Six out of nine voted affirmatively and it was done Even the draft of the treaty was made out in English We found that the terms were made more clear and explicit than if they had been written in French Therefore this is the first time that an international conference has been carried on in the English tongue We have established a precedent and I would not be surprised if every future conference of the kind would be carried on in English It is the language of the world

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

One Man Instantly Killed and a Large Number Injured

PINE BLUFF Ark June 25—The north bound passenger train on the St Louis Arkansas & Texas railroad struck a cow just at the trestle bridge across Crooke bayou The engine was thrown from the track and went thundering across the ties and shattered the bridge to pieces The express baggage and mail cars and two passenger coaches went into the bayou twenty eight feet below The sleeping cars and engine only remained on the track

R C Stafford route agent of the Southern Express Company was instantly killed Postal Clerks Jackson and Sangwin were terribly bruised up and will probably die A lady whose name is unknown suffered from several contusions about the head while a large number of people received less serious injuries

Scottish Rite Masons

LOUISVILLE June 25—The supreme grand lodge consisting of the sovereign inspectors general of the thirty third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite better known as the Corneau branch of Masonry of the United States, completed its annual session in this city to-night. Members of the order were present from all parts of the country

# AN INDIAN UPRISING

## The Kootenais on the Flathead Reservation.

A MURDERER RESISTS ARREST

Troop Ordered to the Scene to Prevent Further Trouble and See That the Law Is Enforced

HELENA June 25—Advices from Missoula this evening brought the first intelligence of an uprising of the Kootenai Indians in the Flathead reservation The trouble was over the attempt of Sheriff Heyfron of Missoula county to arrest an Indian who is suspected of the murder of two white men whose bleaching bones were found on the Jocko nearly two years ago and it was stated that he had killed an Indian It was reported also that the sheriff and posse had succeeded in making the arrest and that when at Arlee ready to board the cars they were attacked by Indians who demanded the release of the prisoner

LATER INFORMATION

A special from Ravalli just received gives later information about the collision between the Indians and the whites The sheriff and posse have been waiting since daylight for the result of Indian Agent Ronan's consultation with the Indian chiefs as to the giving over to the sheriff of the Indian murderers who have caused the present trouble It seems that the sheriff is not known to have killed one of the Indians It appears that only one was killed The sheriff and posse got off the train at Jocko yesterday and saw one of the Indian murderers who was wanted As soon as the Indian saw the sheriff's posse he commenced firing on them running away after firing three shots The posse then opened up hitting the Indian three times While on his back in a dying condition he kept up a continual firing Then the bushes seemed to open upon every side and Indian appeared in all directions The sheriff had to run to catch the train which saved them all from being killed

The sheriff and 90 men have left for Jocko again to try and take the Indians Major Ronan and Captain Marchant of the department of justice are doing all they can to avoid a conflict between the forces On the instructions of the secretary of war Major Ronan has given orders to the officer in command at Fort Missoula to send at once the colored troops stationed there and they are on the way and he will order more if necessary to help the sheriff in making arrests without conflict which can be done by having a force of soldiers there

RESULT OF A CONFERENCE

A later dispatch from Ravalli says that after a protonged powwow between the sheriff the agent and the chiefs in the forenoon no agreement could be reached and an adjournment was taken to 1 15 P M but the Indians did not keep the appointment

The sheriff at once started his force on a special train to Jocko the scene of the fight yesterday where the Indians were When they reached that place it was found that the Indians had become frightened at the large posse and the prospect of troops and were scattering to the hills After making careful search at Jocko the posse returned to Ravalli to meet the troops that had in the meantime arrived there

The head chief had also gotten near here and Agent Ronan now thinks that with the troops in it the Indians will soon give the prisoners to the sheriff It is proposed to make the Indians plainly understand that they must respect the rights of the whites in and around the reservation

THE FLATHEAD MURDERERS

The Sheriff and Posse and Two Military Companies Start Out for the Agency.

HELENA Mont June 25—Sheriff Heyfron with a posse of ninety men left Missoula for the Flathead reservation at noon to make a second attempt to arrest the Indian murderers Orders from the war department authorized the calling out of troops from Fort Missoula, and at the request of Indian Agent Ronan two companies were dispatched on a special train at 1 o'clock It is thought that the presence of troops will restore order and permit the arrests to be made

HE ENTERTAINED A MURDERER

A Montana Fisherman Bestows His Hospitality on Perry the Slayer of McCoy

HELENA Mont June 25—George Town a fisherman living near here, returned this afternoon from a ten days hunt on Rock Creek in the mountains

He says that on last Wednesday night while preparing his supper at his camp Perry the murderer whom he knew rode up and after some casual conversation asked if he could share his blankets with him that night Not knowing anything of the murder of McCoy he cordially invited him to alight, and after sharing his trout and coffee with Perry of which he ate most voraciously they smoked a pipe or two and then turned in Early in the morning Perry rode away It was not until yesterday on his way back to the settlements that he learned of McCoy's murder

To-night another man came into Georgetown from the same vicinity and reported tha one of the deputy sheriffs who has been on a still hunt for Perry since last Tuesday discovered his hiding place on Rock creek yesterday He turning and collecting a posse he early this morning surrounded Perry's lair and is gradually narrowing his circles It is believed that Perry has with him two horse taleves, who are known to infest these regions and the particulars or a bloody fight is momentarily expected

'JACK THE RIPPER'S' VICTIM

The Woman Recently Cut Up and Thrown Into the Thames Identified

LONDON June 25—The name of the woman whose body was cut up and thrown into the Thames recently was Elizabeth Jackson This fact has been established by the scars on the body and by the clothing The woman was of low character and in the habit of frequenting common lodging houses in Chelsea She was last seen alive May 31

CABLE NOTES

Banquet to Attorney General Webster

LONDON June 25—The Carlton club gave a banquet to Sir Richard Webster the attorney general this evening

Referring to the attacks made on him in connection with the *Times* Parnell case Sir Richard said that he believed that the libels were directed more against the government than against himself personally and that he was happy to say that they had not injured either

Lord Zetland will assume the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland about the middle of July

English Yachtsmen's Decision

LONDON June 25—The royal yacht squadron in London yesterday and adopted resolutions declaring it impossible to accept a new deed of gift of the America cup

An Enthusiastic Welcome

STUTTGART June 25—The emperor and empress and the king of Saxony arrived here to day and were received with great enthusiasm The streets are crowded and the buildings decorated

The Parnell Commission

LONDON June 25—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to day Joseph Edwards Kinney, a member of parliament denied that he introduced LeCaron to Sexton He never knew him

Fighting Between the Turks and Servians

VIENNA June 25—Dispatches from Bosnia report fighting between the Turks and insurgents at Novi Bazar It is rumored that all the Servians in the town have been imprisoned

Hirsch Arrives in Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE June 25—Solomon Hirsch the new American minister has arrived here Strauss his predecessor has departed

Sale of the Ship Portland

NEW YORK June 25—J H Winchester & Co ship brokers in South street have purchased the ship Portland of Lloyds The vessel is now at San Francisco The price paid is $25 000

A Murderer Convicted

ATLANTA, Ga. June 25—Tom Woolfolk who murdered nine of his family, has been convicted of murder in the first degree He was sentenced to be hanged August 16.


Send in your orders for FIREWORKS, FLAGS FIRECRACKERS, and all Fourth of July Goods to the GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR. All goods warranted Prices the lowest.

Now is the time for Lemonade.

LEMON SQUEEZERS OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE.

A first class Squeezer for 10c.
A fine galvanized Squeezer for 25c.
Hard Wood and Lignum Vitæ Squeezers 50c, 75c, $1.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

BABY CARRIAGES

New Carriages opened every week.
Specially good values at $6 $8 $8.50 $10 and $12.

CROQUET, HAMMOCKS, GARDEN TOOLS.

Buckets and Shovels for the Sea Side.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR { 189 and 191 Plan street, between Yamhill and Taylor.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

WHOLESALE GRAIN

WILL HAVE COMPLETED BY JULY 1

THIRTY GRAIN ELEVATORS ON THE LINES OF THE OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO. AND A 1,000,000-BUSHEL ELEVATOR AT PORTLAND.

Will Act as Public Warehouse for Highest Market Prices Paid for Storage of Grain. All Kinds of Grain.

Correspondence solicited from grain merchants and producers throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Address our nearest agent or

SPRING OF 1889.

FOR THE BLOOD. FOR THE BLOOD. FOR THE BLOOD

NOW TAKE

(THE)

PURE JUICES OF THE HERBS OF CALIFORNIA.

Sure cure for Leucorrhea and all Female Complaints,
Invaluable remedy for all Kidney Troubles,
Easily taken Delightful to the taste
Equals all other remedies for Urinary Disorders.
Ranks the first among Fine Medicines
All speak in highest praise of it Purely Vegetable.

Manufactured by SIERRA CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Laboratory 2424 Mission St. Office, 18 Post St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
For sale by all druggists SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents
FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 367 CANAL ST., NEW YORK,

Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—*but inquire first.* (Please mention this paper.)

JAMES MEANS & CO.'s SPECIALTIES

The best testimonial we ever had.— James Means & Co are the boys of the best and shoe maker. They have revolutionized the business by making high-priced goods unsalable."—Trade Paper.

MADE ALSO IN CALF AND CONGRESS

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE SEAMLESS

JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS

JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE

JAMES MEANS' BOOTS AND SHOES Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped If you insist upon having no goods upon which they make larger profits than are offered at $3 and $4 Shoes and those who imitate our style of boot cannot compete with us in quality of factory product Go to our house and see the largest manufacturers in the United States. How your boy can wear out his shoes!

James Means' $3 Shoe for Boys will outwear any other boys shoe ever made.

$3 to Buys the Best Farmer a Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent
10 Cents make one Dime
10 Dimes make one Dollar
10 Dollars make one Eagle

And with a Quarter Eagle any farmer in the country can buy a boot that will last six months Farmers are looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots in 3 lines from our celebrated factory are sold by wide awake retail men in all parts of the country We will place them on any visible dealer in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO.,
41 Lincoln Street,
Boston, Mass.

Full lines of the above Shoes are for sale in Portland at THE RED FRONT, 29 and 31 NORTH FIRST STREET, PORTLAND. JOHN BRADY, 227 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.

No other dealers are authorized to sell our goods in Portland the above having the sole control

E. B. REED, Pres. MARTIN WINCH, Secty. E. C. SMITH, Supt. Mgr.

The Oregon Iron and Steel Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHARCOAL PIG IRON

CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPE AND SPECIAL CASTINGS FOR ALL SIZES OF PIPE.

WORKS AT OSWEGO, OR.

OFFICE: ABINGTON BUILDING.

126 THIRD STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.


# EXERCISES AT ST. MICHA

## No Pupil of the College Was Old E... to Graduate

The Afternoon Passed With Solos Duets and Recitations—An Address by Re... erend Edward J O Dea...

The closing exercises of St Michael Academy were held at St Michael's hall yesterday afternoon About 300 of the parents and friends of the pupils were present The strokes consisted of recitations songs and duets and were carried out in a manner that exhibited a great deal of training and study No... was given to the... because there was not a boy in the graduating class of the present year Brother Michael... of the regents of the... Brother Michael... addressed the... Christian... thers the principals of the... school says he will have a class next year Several of the clergymen were present and took great interest in the exercises The Very Rev Fathers Northwith Jeremy Van Lin Verhaegen and Rev Father... were present and took part in the exercises

The... exercises commenced at 2 o'clock with an... by the... orchestra... Then came the... which was followed by the... The first... was given by J M... The first... was a... Conroy... and received... The... was followed by... Brother... Then came the... which was followed by the... Brother... Then came the... which was followed by the... Brother... Then came the... which was followed by the

## EXERCISES AT ST. MICHAEL'S

### In Night of the College Was Old Enough to Graduate.

The Address Passed With Solos, Duets, Songs and Recitations—An Address by Reverend Edward J O'Dea.

The closing exercises of St. Michael's col were held at St. Michael's hall yesterday afternoon. About 300 of the parents and friends of the pupils were present. The ex ises consisted of recitations, songs, solos and duets and were carried out in a manner that exhibited a great deal of training and skill. No class was graduated this year as there was not a boy in the college who had reached the requisite age, 17 years to entitle him to a diploma, but Brother Michael, of the Christian Brothers, the principal of the college says he will have a class next year.

Several Catholic clergymen were also present and took great interest in the exercises. They were Rev. Fathers O'Dea, Hecking, Rapaw Van Lin, Verhaag Gibney and Steiner.

The exercises began at 2 o clock with the rendition of a welcome march by the orchestra of which Professor Eugene Stubin was conductor.

Master declamation was by J M Ginty and it was entitled "One Hundred Years to Come." Young Mr Ginty acquitted himself creditably and retired amid the applause of his constituency.

Master P Tetmole was then called to the front to recite "The Windmill." His enunciation was clear and pleasing and he made a good impression.

"Mr. Norton" provoked much merriment by his recitation of the serio comic poem "Mr. Norton."

The best thing on the programme was the exercise, "A Flower from Mother's Grave," rendered by a choir of about thirty pupils. The boys handled the pathetic lines very well.

The following recitations by Victor J Ochsner, "The Monkey in the Barber Shop," by W A Tierney, "The Child's Career in the Class Room" and T J Horne, Light Brigade," All very good. Master D'Connor's declamation was of a comical turn depicting the experience of a monkey in the role of a bar tender. He kept the audience in roars of laughter. He has the makings of a comedian and would be had the platform.

Master Wheed next took a seat at the piano and played a solo, "The Mocking Bird," finely-style.

There was another batch of recitations by A J Manion and "The Bridgeheaded Man" by W J Gurrow. "The Three Fishers" and "The Bridge of Athlone" by Master Miller D. Zan.

The three lads carried out their part of the programme very gracefully. Master Manion's recitation was full of amusing situations which he brought out with good effect.

The next recitation, "The Light Brigade," by the second class was the next event after which the choir sang that familiar song "A Kiss at the Door." "Bid Friend Is His Mother."

Brief Addresses by W B Wiley, The Twins' Brothers, W E Donovan, Sherman's March to the Sea," and J E Murphy, "The Bells of Shandon," came next. All were good. The Shandon, came next. All were good. The young declaimers were full of mirth patriotism, or pathos, as the subject required.

A quartet, consisting of J P Bunnott J J Hickman, D J Benkey and W J Coffey sang the Starlight' well and received a storm of applause.

J G Hettkemper recited Rienzi's Address to the Romans with force and energy, and J H Meyer "The Georgia Volunteer" in a patriotic vein and William A Trimble, "The Spring of Green" an Irish wigwam in a pleasantic vein.

The next three entries on the programme were a poem voo by J R Monaghan a common recitation, The Union, by the common recitation, The Union, by the common recitation, and a song "America's Emblem" the Violet' Applause greeted each effort.

D J Benkey recited The Orphans' a pathetic poem J J O'Conner "Black Bill" a war song and J E Finn "John Maynard" a nautical story. Their efforts were well received as were also those of I O Sinott and J J Michlstein who gave the audience an exhibition of competitive oratory.

At the close of the exercises Father O Dea who was a student at the college years ago made a brief address thanking the people for their presence and congratulating on the existence of such a good school in this city. He said the college building was a handsome one yet the instruction imparted would compare favorably with that imparted in buildings where there is more pomp and show.

Brother Michael says that it will be necessary to enlarge the college, as the number of pupils increases next year at a rate of 100 to the present quarters are now inadequate. The Christian Brothers who conduct the college are the only members of their order in Oregon. They came from San Francisco four years ago, and have made the school a success.

### CAPTAIN BELL INTERVIEWED

What He Tells a Correspondent About Confishing Off the Hekalem.

Mr J L Osgood of Astoria having read what has recently been published in THE OREGONIAN in regard to the cruising of the Albatross along the Oregon coast sends the following under date of June 21:

I have recently read the communications that have appeared in THE OREGONIAN from Mr S S Gordon and Captain J J Winant in regard to the cruising of the steamer Albatross off the coast of Oregon, catching cod fish etc.

Captain Winant said it was reported upon good authority that Captain Bell in command of the steamer A B Hall had found a bank and had caught codfish about eight miles from Nestucca, but he could not vouch for the truth of it.

I am well acquainted with Captain Bell and had some conversation with him yesterday. I informed him that I had seen an article in THE OREGONIAN of June 21 which stated that he had found a bank and caught codfish off from Nestucca. He said he did not see the article in THE OREGONIAN as he had been away for a few days and just received his letter last night. I asked him if it was so. He said yes, they caught about fifty codfish on a bank that he found eight miles north and seven miles west of Nestucca. The water up to the bank was deep but on the bank it was from twelve to fourteen fathoms. He said he cured some of the fish and they turned out fine. He sent four to Boston.

"Did they bite well," I asked.

"Yes as fast as we could throw in our hook. We could have loaded the steamer."

"Did you prospect the size of the bank?"

"No, but I intend to as soon as I have the time."

"How did you come to find this bank as they say it is not down on the charts?"

"I caught some halibut thereabouts last year that was ripe with spawn and concluded that there must be a bank not far away."

"How was the codfish for size?"

"Good they would mostly run thirty pounds averaging twenty to thirty pounds each."

"Do you have any trouble in curing them?"

"No. It is the finest place on the coast to cure them."

"How are they compared to the Eastern cod?"

"Of soon as they differ some as we do with fish in Western waters do when compared to the Eastern in the same species as well as they do on some of the different banks in the Atlantic."

"Have you had any experience with the codfish on the Eastern banks?"

"I am considerable. I was an inspector for a long time in the Fisheries."

As the above confirmed the report mentioned in Captain Winant's letter the fact of any such information from as reliable a source as Captain Bell is of value to the people of Oregon and no. I concluded to send the facts information with him.

### THE ORCUS HAS GONE

Close of a Successful Season—Large Crowds Pleased Audiences.

After a successful season of four weeks Sells Bros' and Barrett's united circus and menagerie folded its tents last evening and departed for the next stand which will be Centralia W T.

It is no exaggeration to say that this immense combination of artists in arenic display, is superior to any that has ever been seen in Portland. It is rich in the special features of balancing, high perch performances, trapeze acts, acrobatic feats and slack wire performances, while in the straight circus business such as horseback riding, both bare back and in menage acts it cannot be excelled. It is doubtful if two more accomplished riders than William Showles and Willie Sells are to be found in any circus combination, and their bareback riding is alone worth the price of admission. A noticeable feature was the richness and elegance of the costumes worn by Willie Sells in his dashing equestrian acts.

In all its features it was a most admirably managed entertainment and will always be sure of a welcome in Portland.

## SALES OF REAL ESTATE

The Dealings Since January 1 Have Been Greater Than for the Entire Year 1888.

Yesterday 12 deeds aggregating $141 235 an average of $11 771 were filed making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month 337, value of the transactions $921 336 82.

The principal sale of the month has been that of C I Clarke and wife to W H Holcomb vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company wherein the tract laid out several years ago as the town of Portsmouth comprising 260 acres was conveyed for $116 000 or $400 an acre. The tract is situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Willamette about four miles below the city.

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 2977 deeds aggregating $7 681 664 96 which is just $4000 less than the transactions for the entire year 1888, and half of 1889 has not yet passed.

DEEDS RECORDED JUNE 25.

H Perkenstein et al to E L Brown portion of lot 8 blk 315 city, June 21 $5000.

Portland Hospital to J C Luckel lot 1, blk 8 Portland homestead June 25, $7000.

David Goodsell and wife to Celia Machincy lot 2 blk 38 Southern Portland April 11 $2500.

J P Purdick and wife to D D Oliphant, lot 6 blk 4 Paradise Springs Tract May 2 $1.

First of Southend Dry Co Lumber to C F Sutton lot 5 Palatine Hill June 25, $1.

Joel W Crocker and wife to F S Miller lots 11 and 13 blk 22, Southern Portland June 24 $1100.

Portland Trust Co of Oregon to Fannie B Beebe, tracts 21 22 and 23 Melvin May 25 $1.

Frank Aronson and wife to L I Thompson lots 12, 13 14 and 15 blk 12, Proebstel's add Albina, June 20 $2750.

C I Clarke and wife to W H Holcomb, tract known as Town of Portsmouth June 14 $116 000.

A J Smithson to Sherman D Brown lots 18 19 and 20 Melvin June 25 $3000.

C I Beebe and wife to Sherman D Brown lots 21, 22 and 23 Melvin June 25, $600.

Abraham Smith and wife to S and I Freedman lot 10 blk 8 Goldsmith's add June 25 $1300.

BOND FOR DEED.

A W Oliver to W S Dillon parcel of land in blk 110 Grover's add June 24 $1500.

R C Prince et al to D C Currie subdivisions E F and G of lot 3 blk 5 Portland homestead June 7 $3000.

A E Borthwick to W T Patton lot 24, blk 21 Southern Portland June 24 $250.

L D Brown and wife to C W Hamer lots 21 and 22 blk 23 Willamette tract, June 25, $300.

Richard Williams et al to Joseph Wilms, lot 3 blk 9 Central add east Portland, April 24 $600.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TRANSFERS June 25.

[Reported by L L Porter, Abstractor Oregon City, for Willamette Falls Real Estate Office 6½ Stark Street.]

John Ritter and wife to J R Lawler and wife 318 acres in S ½ of sec 2 T 5 S 1 E $1770.

John Coberg to William R Wade lots 7 and 18 blk 155 Oregon City $1 00.

A I Stone and wife to H Stone, S ½ of NW ¼ sec 9 1 S R 4 E $600.

Oregon Land & Co to John B Lund and George E Wallace lots 9 and 10 blk 32 Oregon Land & Co add to Oswego $3750.00.

J Gard and wife to trustees of Zion church 1 acre in SW cor of blk ¼ of sec 36 T 3 S R 2 E $20.

J J Morrison to R C Stevens lot 8 blk Oregon City $1 00.

United States to John Gerbad SW ¼ sec 1 R 3 E patent.

W S McKenzie Mark to Edward J Hilly 40 acres in W ½ of SW ¼ sec 6 T 5 S 1 E $80.

J D Lee et al to Orpah Campbell lots 3 and 4 blk 4 $600.

James P Shaw and wife to Charles Anderson lot 11 blk 5 West Side add to Oregon City $100.

W J Freeman and wife and J D Lee and wife to Orpah Campbell lots 3 and 4 blk 19 Oregon City $200.

James P Shaw and wife to Orpah Campbell lot 13 and 14 blk 3, West Side add to Oregon City $200.

Total $12 081 00.

### CAPT J O AINSWORTH'S VIEWS

What That Gentleman Thinks of the Future of Portland and Other Cities.

Captain J C Ainsworth formerly of this city who has been spending a few days here with several members of his family left for his home in Oakland Cal., last evening.

An OREGONIAN reporter saw him at his bank yesterday and asked him if he had lost sight around the city any during his stay and noted its growth and what he thought of it.

He said "I have been all around the city and am delighted with its growth and evident prosperity. I have kept myself pretty well posted in regard to Portland as my principal interests are centered here and have been for many years. I have not sold any of my property here and the faith I have in Portland is evidenced by this and by what I have done for her and continue to do.

Portland is bound to be a great commercial center. She has a solid growth and great wealth perhaps it would be better if she had not so much. I think there will be other great commercial centers on Puget Sound and this will be a good thing for Portland as that section is in a measure tributary to Portland and every improvement on the Sound is a benefit to this city. I differ in my opinion on this matter from some of my old friends here but Portland people should be broad enough to see this.

I have large interests in Tacoma and also in southern California and in traveling around I notice that the growth and prosperity of my section benefits the whole. I have other interests at heart but I believe in the whole Pacific coast southern California is not dead. The whole coast from San Diego to Alaska is growing as fast as it can. Population is pouring in as fast as it can, in some places probably faster than it can be cared for, but there is room for all. This is a great country and is now only beginning to grow.

Portland is just waking up and when the hotel and opera house are completed and the magnificent boost on building filled with the proceeds of the state she will begin to assume the position to which she is entitled. I have unbounded faith in the growth and success of Portland and I have unbounded confidence in the growth and success of other places on the coast.

I feel as if I had lived here too early. If I had but my tacks. The more the country grows the better for Portland there is no place to invest about it.

Captain Ainsworth says he thinks the Nicaragua canal will be built and that it will be no rival for this coast than my old friend and will be a grand thing for the whole coast of East and West.

### PERSONAL

Dr Fred Stine of Walla Walla, is visiting in Portland.

Mrs Eva Hanford of Seattle is in Portland at the Portland, and is stopping with her father at 135 Sixth street.

Colonel Seelye the genial press agent of Sells Bros circus is in town to the thanks of the press for the courtesies extended during the stay of the circus.

County Recorder William L Dudley and wife and Miss Lurma Cusan of La Grande are spending a week in hunting and fishing near Skamokawa W T. They will return next Sunday or Monday.

Miss Ida T Stuver daughter of Mr G W Stuver of Stuver & Walker will arrive home this afternoon from the Northwestern university at Evanston Ill where she has completed the second year of her studies. She will spend the summer vacation at home, and will return to school in September.

## CAPTAIN SHAVER'S NEW BOAT.

She Will Probably Go on Her Route To Day—A Splendid Craft.

Captain G W Shaver's new steamboat, built to take the place of the Manzanillo on the route between this city and Claskanine, has been finished her machinery is in working order and she will probably start out on her initial trip to-day.

The steamer, which is named after her owner, is an excellent boat in every particular. Her machinery is all of the latest improvements her cabins and staterooms are roomy and comfortable—in fact everything pertaining to the traveller's comfort and safety has been provided for.

The Shaver is 145 feet long beam 28 feet and depth of hold 5½ feet. Her engines which are of the Balance Poppet valve pattern are 6 inches in diameter with a 5-foot stroke. They are a great saving to steam as they use it expansively and it can be cut off at any point by the engineer, while the engines are in motion they having a variable cut off. No other steamer in the river uses these engines but the City of Salem are somewhat similar. They are considerably more expensive than the ordinary patent but it is said they make up the difference in the amount of steam they save. The Poppet valves are used quite extensively in the east.

The steamer is steered with a Turner patent steam steering gear which has been tried on the steamer Wonder, and found to work admirably. In addition to the above improvements Mr Shaver has adopted on his steamer a contrivance invented by L W Jones of the Union Iron Works, who has applied for a patent on the same which makes firing comparatively easy. The fireman simply drops his wood in front of the fire box and it is shoved in by steam. This does away with the objectionable door in front which has a tendency to cool off the tubes which is very injurious to them in time causing leaks. With Mr Jones' contrivance the wood is put in the fire box from the bottom and all the air that gets in has to go through the flames and is consequently not when it reaches the boiler tubes. This new article it is said will save 50 per cent of the fuel. Mr Shaver also intends to do away with the horse in hauling trucks while unloading a cargo up steep slips and banks. He has a small hoisting engine just forward of the fireman's pit which will pull a heavily loaded truck up the steepest pitch.

Messrs McDermott and Edwards, United States inspectors of hulls and boilers inspected the Shaver Monday and granted her a license to run. They allowed her to carry 140 pounds of steam to the square inch which speaks well for her. Taken all in all Mr Shaver has one of the finest sternwheel boats on the river to day.

### A Murderous Lover.

MELINA N Y, June 25.—Near Oak Orchard last night, Eugene Emery a farm hand beat out the brains of Cora Grimes and 13 with a club. Emery was enamored of her and her parents would not permit his attentions.


Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is local by gists all sizes 25 cts. Ir and dy by C I HOOD & CO. Ap thecaries Lowell Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



GRAND

CELEBRATION

—AT—

VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

In aid of the Johnstown Sufferers.

Great Civic and Military Demonstration

The citizens of Vancouver and vicinity to the public that on the 4th of July next they will have a grand demonstration in aid of the

Johnstown Sufferers.

The day will be ushered in by the booming of cannon and the firing of salutes to be followed by a

Great Civic and Military Procession

Orations by Distinguished Men

Games, + Music + Dancing + and + Refreshments

Following the a will be a brilliant and exciting

SHAM BATTLE

By Regular Troops Fraternals, Extensive Opera tions of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry together with Troops of the National Guard under direction of General John Gibbon U S A commanding the Department of the Columbia and under command of able and experienced officers of the regular army.

At night there will be

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!

The Military Post of Vancouver Barracks includ Band Battalion Artillery Battalion Infantry Co Mortars representing actual Siege Operations Light Battalion Infantry Light Artillery will be in a battle corps to be of color

This unequaled illustration will be conducted with skill and precision that every spectator will feel certain that every cent paid will be for a full moment imposes new or over before demonstration that every cent paid will be for a full moment imposes new or over before demonstration that every cent paid will be for a full moment imposes new or over before demonstration

# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.


## GAMBLERS AND POLICE.

It is notorious that gambling is carried on in Portland with the knowledge and consent and under the protection of the police. It is not doubted that the gamblers pay roundly for the privilege of carrying on their "business."

J. H. Fisk, the well-known assayer, had rooms on First street, near Stark. The building was rented to Charles Sliter who fitted up the lower part of it for a saloon. Fisk was told that he might keep the rooms he was in as long as he wanted them. Accordingly he paid out about $150 for fitting them up. A few months later Sliter came to him and told him he wanted the rooms, that he intended to run a game in them, and that he had made an arrangement with the chief of police under which his gambling enterprise would not be molested. Fisk had not taken a written lease but held under a mere verbal agreement, and was paying his rent from month to month so he had to get out.

Sliter's gambling shop undoubtedly is one of those favored by the police, and Sliter himself joining with the police in justifying and defending the assassination of Weber, appeared as a willing witness for Olds, but was forced to admit that he had put $100 into a fund for Olds's defense.

It is needless to say that the police have not yet cleared out Sliter's "game" as they cleared out Weber's. Since Sliter's house is running by arrangement with the chief of police, of course it has nothing to fear.

The police commissioners of this city are B. P. Cardwell, George P. Frank and Joseph Simon. They have and no doubt desire to maintain the standing of honorable men. Will they not look into the management of police affairs and remedy these evils? Or will they wait for a more direct and still more pointed appeal?

## THE STREET CAR OF THE FUTURE

While East Portland is wrestling with the question of street railways propelled by steam motors and protesting at every advantage gained by the street and suburban railway companies that use her thoroughfares as a menace to the ordinary business transactions of the city, Boston is rejoicing in a law that gives these companies permission, under wise restrictions to turn their jaded horses out to grass, or turn them over to the humane society for painless death, and institute other motive power for propelling their cars.

There is now an aggregate of about 16,000 horses employed in moving street cars in Boston. Jaded, wretched creatures as many of them are the cost of maintaining them is still enormous. To keep them on the road stage stables are necessary, and these with their combustible materials and the army of careless smokers that is a necessary adjunct as stable men, are a menace to the city from fire. It is cited that the constant tramping of such an army of horses is an insurmountable obstacle to well paved streets and one of the chief sources of dust and filth, which is necessary for the health and comfort of the city to keep down. Finally in case of strikes horses are always an element of strength to the strikers, as they must be fed and cared for whether the cars move or not. For these and other reasons the effort to supplant them with inanimate power is earnest and strong. The first step toward success is recorded in the passage of the law to which reference is made and this is regarded as an entering wedge that will lead to the result desired.

As to what kind of power will step into the place of the horse expert opinion is divided between two systems—that of cable traction and electricity. Both are used in various cities but in the main in an experimental form. It is evident that unprecedented activity in the way of experiments in developing and perfecting the electric motor may now be anticipated. With public health, public safety and public convenience in large cities on the one hand and the financial interests of the companies on the other clamoring for a change, it is evident that horse cars will in the not distant future be relegated to the past era. American mechanical inventive genius has already entered the arena of experiment and assures us that a motor better than any which yet exists will doubtless soon supplant the tired horse as the motive power of street railways. Humanity not less than commercial interests will be subserved by a change that will enable the man who pays his nickle to ride on the grade without a strong desire to get out and put shoulder to the cumbrous vehicle and the laboring animal struggles painfully to keep in motion.

## THE CRIME OF A FEW FANATICS

There does not seem to be any reason for supposing that Dr. Cronin was murdered with the approval of any considerable number of even the fire eating order of the Clan na Gael who are reported to have once tried him and found him guilty of being a British spy. Probably Cronin was murdered by some half dozen or less of fanatical fellows like Joe Burke and his confederate, who murdered Burke and Cavendish in Phoenix park, Dublin, like the so-called Manchester martyrs Allen and Larkin, or like the desperado who murdered on shipboard the informer Carey whose evidence convicted and hung his confederates. These fanatics are the hereditary successors to the "White Boys" and Ribbon Men of Ireland's darkest days. The philosophy of these Irish outlaws never obtained any general sympathy among the Irish people and they were denounced unstintedly by the priests. The spirit of these outlaws is reproduced in America to-day in the so-called "Molly Maguires" who murdered by secret commission many persons in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but were finally brought to the gallows and the prison by the exertions of President Gowan of the Reading railroad himself an Irishman. The Irish people in America as a rule, abhor these fanatics and rejoice at their destruction. Parnell is warmly supported but the dynamite and dagger nihilists have no standing among respectable and upright Irishmen who know that Parnell was right when he said that the murder of Burke and Cavendish was the severest blow that possibly could have been dealt the cause of Ireland and home rule.

## THE CIRCUS

The circus crowd is the most democratic assemblage in America. It includes both sexes all ages and all conditions of life. Those who go to church and those who do not, persons of all religious and no religion, the top, the middle and the bottom of society are fully represented. The political mass meeting, the horse race, the prize fight, the temperance and revival meetings all have their peculiar class of attendance but the circus gathers them all in. Nondescripts and eccentrics that are never seen in Portland at other times rise as it were, out of the ground, like toads after a rain, on circus day. A stranger, who wished to see all shades of American life from prattling infancy and youth up to stout middle years and hale old age would attain his desire by going to the circus. The gregariousness of human nature, its curiosity and yearning for amusement find their most perfect and unlimited display at a circus.

It is easy to trace the circus in some of its single features back to the hippodrome of ancient Rome, but that stands for a very small part of it. In its modern form it stands for the evolution that began with the rude games, the dancing bears and trained horses that figured at the great fairs of Europe in the Middle Ages, but the circus in its modern form did not begin to take on its dress until the last decade of the eighteenth century and the first decade of the nineteenth, when Astley and Franconi made it a popular spectacle of athletics and equestrianism. In America it is not more than fifty years old. There were circuses so called, before that date but they were small affairs. It was not until railway transportation became widely extended that circuses on their present magnificent scale were possible.

On the whole a circus with its contingent menagerie, is a most interesting and instructive entertainment for old and young, for both the wise and for those who only think they are wise. The gymnastic performances are admirable illustrations of the perfection of physical strength and skill the human body can be brought to by patient training and practice and the spectacle of the wild animals never loses its interest for even grown up children. There is nothing brutal in its influence as a rule; there is much that is charming in the grace and beauty of its performance. Altogether it may be said of a circus that it is as near a moral show as anything can be that amuses as well as instructs the visitor.

## THE TRUE PENSION IDEA

Mrs General Sheridan's health is much impaired by the grief and anxiety that has been her portion within a year. Her husband's property was, much of it, non-productive and some of it was left in a condition that has made it a drain upon her resources. This and other causes has strained the pension of $2 500 a year which she receives and which is the chief item of her income. The sale of the General's memoirs has not been as heavy as was anticipated, probably because their publication followed so closely upon that of the memoirs of General Grant. George W. Childs is interesting himself to secure the payment of contributions pledged to a fund for her benefit shortly after the death of her husband and with reasonable prospect of success.

The financial strain in which Mrs General Grant found herself when she became a widow, met prompt relief at the hands of personal and political friends of her husband and the sale of his book soon brought wealth to her coffers. While all rejoiced that the bond of financial embarrassment was thus early lifted from the heart of the widow of one of the republic's greatest soldiers, the fact yet remained that most of the benefit accrued or will accrue to the stalwart sons of the dead chieftain, young men in the vigor of manhood who, with the opportunities that they have had should have been abundantly able to maintain their mother as well as themselves in ease and luxury.

With Mrs Sheridan the case was different. Four young children were left to her as a heritage of her marriage with her husband and for the education of these provision is yet to be made. In fixing the amount of a pension to be paid to dependent ones, those are considerations that should have controlling power.

A pension should not in any sense be considered a complimentary fund—a sort of bonus paid by a bountiful people to their own liberality, but in emergency fund, rather the limit of which might at least justly be fixed by the degree of dependence of the recipient upon the income or wages of the soldier cut short by death. Were pensions ordered according to this rule there would be more of justice and less of pretension in the spirit that urges their payment.

## SIGNIFICANT WORDS

The drift against prohibition finds fresh illustration in the inquiry made by Professor Gulliver in the June *Andover Review* whether more cannot be done by law in the cause of temperance. Professor Gulliver comes to the conclusion that all that is advisable at present to add to the high license law as a law against adulteration of all kinds so that in liquor, as in other things, the people may be sure of the pure article.

During the recent prohibition campaign in Pennsylvania Rev. Henry C. Swentzel the leading Episcopal clergyman of Lancaster, Pa. preached a sermon against the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. He said:

> It is a blunder to regard prohibition as a moral issue. It may involve moral considerations and may be supposed to further a moral purpose but on the day of voting citizens will have to decide whether the proposed amendment will be a good thing for the commonwealth. We are not to decide whether drunkenness is a sin, because that is a topic respecting which there is no contention. It is the mission of the church to deal with the drink evil in its moral bearings; the office of the state is to treat of it in its relation to the peace and prosperity of society. Prohibition is a political issue—not political in the ordinary sense of partisan politics, but in the sense in which every statutory enactment is political and even the theory of high license is political. The experience of those common wealths where prohibition has been tested ought to be a warning against the hasty adoption of this measure. The present laws or laws in Pennsylvania are not enforced and if this administration carries the liquor traffic will be without the restraints with which it is now surrounded. Prohibition might drive liquor more closely from the sight of the roughness but if the sale of drink be driven in to the back rooms and alleys it must keep up the old or sort to skulking and evasion and it would be as easy to bring in rum every bar and room in Philadelphia as it is now in Lancaster where the intoxicating cup is sold. If the liquor business be taken from the eye of the police and from the jealous watchfulness of all good people both patriotism and religion might well ally their force as to secure society from the passage of a law that might entail an increased, aggravated horror than those which now confront us.

In the United States during the year 1888 the increase of steam tonnage upon the high seas was 10 274 tons, Japan added 36 084 tons to her shipping and Great Britain 631 948 tons to hers. As long as this government pursues its narrow policy and refuses to grant subsidies to American lines just so long will there be comparatively few vessels floating beneath the stars and stripes. England built her mercantile marine by this method until her subjects now own and control one half of the tonnage of the globe, while we with unlimited facilities are being driven from the seas. The importance of this question is commanding attention. Major Hill of Washington secretary of the American Shipping and Industrial League, has organized an international exhibition to take place in New York city next fall. Its object will be to arouse the American people upon the subject of our maritime interests and to convince our citizens that American ships manned and officered by Americans, ought to sail the ocean, enter every port of the world and offer our surplus products to every country of the globe. Then and then only can our nation attain the zenith of her greatness among the nations.

The police force of this city or certain members thereof will be on special parade in full during the second week in July. The rehearing of the Olds murder trial is set for the 9th of that month the earliest date at which room could be made for it on the docket. The public will of course be delighted to hear again of the peaceable kindly disposition and excellent moral character of the esteemed prisoner and of the quarrelsome dangerous disposition of the miserable gambler whom this mild mannered man was compelled to shoot in self defense and keep on shooting after he was prostrate on his face in the dirt, from the swift witnesses who have had such abundant opportunity to know whereof they speak. To be sure, the testimony will be somewhat stale, but it can scarcely be more so than the memories of the witnesses. Besides it will be a rare opportunity for an exhibit of the methods by which the cheerful protectors of our slumbers the sworn guardians of our peace maintain law and order can not fail to interest the public, even in repetition. It is a grand lazy lovers' entertainment to which an ungrateful populace is generously admitted free of charge.

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Schneider convicted several days ago in the state circuit court of criminal assault upon a little girl the daughter of a man who had housed and fed him out of charity has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for his crime. The action of Judge Stearns in giving him so long a term is commendable. The maximum period for the crime of which he was convicted largely upon his own admissions is twenty years and it is difficult to see what mitigating circumstance took off the five years which might have been added to his sentence of imprisonment. The victim of the outrageous assault was but 9 years old and he was an inmate of her father's house a guest of kindness and generosity of the time the crime was committed. Certainly turpitude could not convince with lust to plan and execute a more abhorrent deed than that of which this wretch was guilty. Let us hope at least that pardon will not find him out in prison but that he will be left to work out the full limit of the fifteen years' penalty.

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In addition to what Ignatius Donnelly has done, the works of Shakespeare during 1887 and 1888 went through thirty six editions in Germany, twenty nine in England and America, thirteen in France, eleven in Russia, besides being translated into the Danish, Finnish modern Greek, Croatian, Polish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Roumanian Swedish and Spanish languages. Into what linguistic contortions must the verse of the immortal bard have been twisted in its transmission through so many distinct tongues! We are reminded of the French man's translation of the exclamation, "Frailty, thy name is woman!" Turned back literally into English it read, Madame Frailty is the name of the lady.

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A class of fourteen among whom are six young women graduates from the State Agricultural college to-day. Each will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and start out presumably well equipped to wrestle with mother earth on eclectic principles for their living. Friends of the college and enthusiasts in the line of endeavor which it has entered are well pleased with the prospect of future usefulness which they see or think they see before the institution. The state of Oregon at large will have cause to congratulate itself if it at last receives intelligent returns upon its long and liberal investment in this line.

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It seems as if there were a crisis of news papers in San Francisco to intent upon securing sensations that they are even trying to make David S. Terry to do personal violence to Justice Field of the United States supreme court. Terry acted wrongfully in his conduct to the court, but he has paid the penalty of his contempt by imprisonment and in justice to both the lawyer and the judge the newspapers ought to let the matter rest. The justice is in no danger. Terry has not yet been declared insane.

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The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* has published a list of seventy two men who if contained wealth could pay the national debt. That is the fortune so adjusted would amount to $1 270 000 000. The fortune of Jay Gould is not included in the list, and on looking over the list one is led to this solution. Aside from Jay Gould who pays in the list for $100 000 they have not contributed altogether $1 000 000 to the cost of suffering." All of which shows that the highest charity and best heart come from the middle class.

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Mrs. Hayes the wife of ex President Hayes passed quietly away yesterday morning surrounded by those who loved her well in life. While occupying the proud position of mistress of the White house her conduct was characterized by true hospitality entirely free from the ostentatiousness of other administrations. Her devotion to family, calm religious piety, purity of character and womanly dignity have procured for her a name that will long be remembered.

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The wires of the several telegraph and electric light monopolies, are overhead and there will be no great public outcry against their remaining so until some calamity of magnitude shall fall upon the people. The greatest danger is felt when large fires occur, the wires interfering in the work of suppressing the flames. New York and Philadelphia have both ordered the wires underground and Portland must sometime insist upon a similar ordinance.

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General Jubal A. Early is wholly unwilling to shake hands across the bloody chasm unless it be under the one condition that the country admit that the cause of the Union was a mistake. This Southern fire eater is consistent at any rate. After having tricked large numbers of less intelligent men into an attempt to disrupt the Union he doesn't propose at this late day to admit that he made a fool of himself though everybody knows it.

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To all appearance the first victim of execution by electricity in New York is destined to live to a good old age unless the mind grows any intent and takes his case in hand. The lawyers still have him in tow with no prospect of letting go their lines this year.

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A dispatch announcing the death of the wife of John Taylor of New York and her poverty a few days ago shows the same name is frequently borne by two individuals. Also that great nephews are not always favorites.

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The call of the governor of Pennsylvania for aid to the sufferers of the Seattle fire is proof of his belief that though charity should begin at home it is not necessary for it to end there.

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### CURRENT REMARKS

Grit makes the man and want of it the chump the men who win lay hold hang on and hump.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

"How long do mosquitos live?" asks a correspondent. That depends a good deal on the kind of fellow they light on.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The widow is less selfish than the maiden for while the latter is looking out for No. 1 the former is satisfied in watching for No. 2.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"I hear you are going into the law, Mr. Barkins. What branch do you take up, patent or railroad?" Breach of promise I'm the defendant."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"I am like a tree," he observed, as the clock struck 11. "I am rooted to your side." Yes, but you never leave do you?" And then he "put forth."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Apollo is said to be the first gentleman in who ever struck a lyre. If he had only hit him a little harder we might not have so many magnificent bars at the present time.—*Troy Times.*

Mudge—For Heaven's sake Bosworth, have you been sandbagged or in a railway accident? Bosworth—Neither. I had under the bed the other night to scare my wife.—*Courier Journal.*

Frenchman (proudly)—You have not in ze German empire anything so tall as ze great Eiffel tower. German (indignantly)—No, and you don't get noddings so stboud like Limburger cheese!—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

The Rev. Drybone—Mr. Boozy, I can't see any use in your coming to church. You go to sleep every time and it is impossible for me to do you any good. Mr. Boozy—But you are doing me good, Rev. Drybone, at least, you are succeeding much better than Dr. Dosemup did. The Rev. D—I don't understand you. Mr. B—Why, I'm troubled with insomnia.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Mrs. Admire—What a frightful experience Mr. Dare must have had at Johnstown! Was he frightened or did he keep cool? Mr. Fearless (who was with him)—Cool? Why he was so cool his teeth chattered.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Convicted Beggar—Your honor, couldn't you change my sentence of imprisonment into a fine? "No, that I cannot do. And where would you get the money if I did?" I could beg a little every day till I had enough."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Sharp eyed mamma—My dear I have my doubts about that young newspaper man who calls to see you. I fear he does not possess a good moral character. Daughter—Why, ma, how can you say so? He's a religious reporter.—*New York Weekly.*

Grimsby—As I am the special summer correspondent of the New York *Daily Blatchard* I suppose your terms to me will be somewhat different from your terms to regular guests. Summer hotel clerk (blankly)—Yes, sir, yes sir, of course. Our terms to you will be a kick in advance.—*New York Weekly.*

Darwin—Do you believe in evolution? Jarmin (who is a man modest)—No. I've seen too much of fashion. Darwin—What has that to do with it? Jarmin—Well fashion makes fools of some cowards of many and monkeys of all. It's the first the shattered belief in evolution.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

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### MANHATTAN CANNERY BURNED

Total Destruction of the Building and Contents —Loss, $5000.

The Manhattan cannery situate about a third of a mile above Cook's Chilton cannery, was burned down Sunday evening with all its contents. This information comes through Captain Bibbidge of the steamer City of Astoria who came down from there Monday morning. The cannery was not in operation and the origin of the fire is unknown. It formerly did a profitable business and was held to be a good piece of property, but latterly its prestige has dwindled away and its loss is estimated only by the money that was involved in it.

The Manhattan was formerly the property of Robert Watson now in California. At the time of its destruction it was in the hands of Joseph Hinges backed by John A. Dyson who had recently put in much fruit there. It is said that everybody was away from the cannery when it took fire and its origin is therefore hidden in the depths of mystery.

John Gill was at work building some boats a three storey and loses all his tools lumber etc in the conflagration. His father informs us that he had just sent him up a supply of lumber from this city which of course went up in smoke with the rest. The loss is estimated at $5000 no insurance.

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### WORDS OF APPROVAL.

Lorthand Or June 25 1889

To the Editor of The Oregonian.

Your articles of yesterday and to day relative to the murder trial meet the approval and commendation of every peaceable and law abiding citizen. The stand taken by The Oregonian in regard to the police and their unanimous defense of "Sandy" Olds proves that it is the only defender this city has against vice and lawlessness. The four jurors who so ignominously hold out for Olds are shown the extremist fitness for a position on the police force. Let them apply.

LAW AND ORDER.

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### The Future of Mrs Ila

Co-partnership heretofore existing between Ila Brown and Mrs. Ila Brown, under the firm name of Ila Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Ila Brown, who will continue the business at the old stand. Ila Brown, Mrs. Ila Brown.

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### MEETING NOTICES.

N. W. Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. Head quarters 311 and 313 Stark st. All communications relative to meetings of the Society should be addressed to the Secretary. H. A. HARRISON, Secretary.

Multnomah Lodge No. 21 I. O. O. F. Regular meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the N. G. H. A. SAILOR, Secretary.

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### MARRIED.

In this city June 26 at residence 365 Salmon st. Mr. M. L. Holman of Portland to Miss Ethel Bailey of Clackamas county.

The marriage of Miss Katie Casey of Hillsboro and Mr. Nelson Thompson of Cornelius was consummated at the residence of the bride's sister Mrs. A. Darling Rodgers on the 19th inst. The happy couple left on the 7 o'clock train for Portland. Miss Casey is one of Washington county's most charming young ladies and Mr. Thompson is one of its enterprising young farmers.

On Sunday evening June 23 at their residence 248 N. 13th st. by Rev. W. S. Gilbert of the High Street church Mr. Charles Ferguson to Miss Ida Belle Hall.

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### DIED.

In this city June 25 Richard Wall of John Wall, aged 1 year 10 months and 5 days. Funeral from the residence of the parents on Mississippi avenue, Thursday June 27 at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city June 25 Chas. John Butler of Mrs. Mary Butler aged 1 year 5 months and 25 days. Funeral from the residence of the parents on Mississippi avenue, Thursday June 27 at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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In this city June 25 Chas. John Butler of Mrs. Mary Butler aged 1 year 5 months and 25 days. Funeral from the residence of the parents on Mississippi avenue, Thursday June 27 at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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### FUNERAL NOTICES.

Members of Oregon Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M. are hereby notified to meet at their hall on Washington street this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Wm. Wallis. By order of the W. M. Wm. Wallis, Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. will hold a special communication this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Wm. Wallis. By order of the W. M. A. GIBBS, Secretary.

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C. B. River, Undertaker and Embalmer, 347 and 349 Yamhill. Telephone 507.

The Schmidt Brass Printing & Litho. Co., 8 Washington street. Lowest Prices.


## NEW TO-DAY.

### H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 51 and Morrison. Telephone 489. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

BATHS. METROPOLITAN BATHS AND Shaving Parlor, Washington st., bet. First and Front. First class attendance. Ladies and children's hair cut. H. M. BUCHNER, Proprietor.

## THE : SEATTLE : FIRE

The great fire at Seattle is the subject of a page of illustrations and descriptive article in Harper's Weekly, published June 19th.

This number also contains

**Monument to President Arthur—Sketches from the Paris Exposition—Busts of Edwin Booth and John Gilbert—Portraits of the Newhalls, the Great American Cricketers—The Yacht "Valkyrie"—Portrait of Alexander Sullivan (the Irish agitator).**

## The Great Flood.

A double page of sketches, entitled the "Wreck of the Great Flood and the process of Repair on Pennsylvania Railroads," with an article, "Rebuilding a Railroad."

## St. Maurice River,

In Lower Canada. By Frederick Pollock. A supplement, richly illustrated.

**20 PAGES AND COVER. 10 CENTS.**

For sale by booksellers and newsdealers. Subscription, $4 a year. Harper & Brothers, New York.

## NEW TO-DAY.

TROTTER'S HOME STOCK FARM—850 Trotters. James Proprietor. Breeder of standard bred trotters and choice roadsters; gentlemen who desire highly bred, promising and well broken young trotters for their own driving will do well to come and see the stock at Trotters' Home Stock Farm, four miles south of Hillsboro and eighteen miles west of Portland on the Hillsboro and Forest Grove road. All inquiries in regard to same should be addressed to C. W. REDMOND, Hillsboro, Or.

NO EXCUSE AS SOON FOR YOU TO BE HOMELESS when you can buy one of the best suburb lots on the market, West Portland for $120, $10 down, and $10 per month. 24mar7

CHATHOYANT—MRS. I. A. BROWN, Natural Clairvoyant tells the past, present and future events of your life; gives advice and result of journey; private sittings; speculations etc. missing restores; absolute satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. No. 220 First st. room 8. 16mr7

BIDS—FOR THE FURNISHING OF THE Mt. Tabor School House according to the plans and specifications now on file at the office of Mt. Tabor District, will be received until July 1st, 1889, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. J. C. LEACH, Clerk of the Board. 26j4

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE second and third floors of the three story brick building 100x100 feet on the corner of Ankeny and Front sts. Inquire for particulars of CHAS. RUSSELL & CO., Washington st. 26j5*

WANTED BY A WIDOW LADY OF REfinement and ability and entirely alone in the world a situation from the east to assist in housework or nursing. Would travel. Address Home, box 8, Oregonian office, stating salary, etc. 26j3

WANTED COOLMEN WHO WANT TO SEE a good paper that will not be afraid to say anything on the labor question. Coolmen are requested to apply at the Labor Journal office, 209 Ankeny st. 19jn 15*

FOR SALE—TRADE OF YOUNG MARES (working) not to exceed 1000 each with spring wagon and harness. Inquire at barn on Fifth st. between 1st and Salmon. 26j2

WANTED A WOMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and responsibility to work for a firm of solicitors; good pay to the right party. Address B 15, Oregonian. 26j3

BUSINESS CHANCE—I WILL SELL ONE-HALF interest in my business, or will rent my store. Call on or address C. A. SHANE, 384 Washington st. 26j3

WANTED A COOK CANVASSER TO SOLICIT new trade for best Tea and Coffee house in the city. Call at 128 Fourth st. 26j3*

FOR SALE THE ONLY DRUG STORE AT Jefferson. Or population 400; two physicians; good farming country. O. C. R. R. stock invested $1800; poor health only reason for selling. Address YOUNG & CO., Jefferson, Or. 26j30

R. A. ANDERSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL fish, ice cream and candy manufacturer No. 90 Washington st. Special prices and attention to ice cream parlors, picnics, parties and church festivals. Telephone No. 413. 26j7

BABIES FOR ADOPTION—ONE GIRL AND one boy; any one wishing a nice bright baby better call early, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday. N. W. corner Twenty-second and Hoyt sts. 26j1

FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS FOR RENT during the summer months or until end of October; responsible parties only need apply. Call or address Secretary, Immigration Board, 10 Ankeny st. 19jn 15*

FOR SALE THE REFRESHMENT STAND in Forest Park. Present owner wishes to retire; account of failing health and other business. Inquire on the ground. 26j6*

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn a new and profitable permanent business made at home. Call at room 10 Main block, corner Morrison and Fifth streets. 26j7

$2800 CORNER LOT AND 4 HOUSES, 2 of 5 rooms each, 2 of 4 rooms each, on Hoyt st. between 21st and 22d sts. Inquire of owner, 21 Hoyt st. 26j1

THE LATEST TRANSCONTINENTAL ACTUAL Test of Sewing Machines. Singer Machine Co. vs. Wheeler & Wilson Co. Read the report in the Portland Daily Evening Telegram of June 25th. 26j1*

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SMALL CUTTER AND Harness. Inquire at 23 Front st. 26j1

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL FURNITURE on installments; a man who can give bonds preferred. Apply 350 East Ankeny st. 26j1

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; would prefer one from the country. Apply at 1 Front st. 26j1

WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands whitening ceilings etc. Call at 300 Ankeny st. 26j3*

$250. FOR LOTS IN ALBINA ADDITION to Albina will be $350 each after June 15. C. A. SHANE, 384 Washington st. 21j19

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION FEET YELLOW fir for 10 cents; stumpage, logging streams. Address BARGAIN care Oregonian. 6j1

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking; Chinese cook in the city. Apply No. 8 South Seventh st. 2 pm

A. BECKER BROS. BRIGHT UPRIGHT GRAND piano new for rent. Inquire of CHICAGO MUSIC HOUSE, 204 First street. 26j1

PARKER GUN FOR SALE, FINEST DAMASCUS 10 bore, as good as brand new; price $45. Address GUN care Oregonian. 1

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES, COR. 13th and I will be ready for occupancy July 1. Inquire 180 First st. 26j7*

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER TO EXCHANGE sewing for lessons in oil painting. Address B. J. care Oregonian. 26j1

$10—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS IN EAST PORTland. Apply to Dr. Patton cor. 9th and G, East Portland. 26j1*

GOOD PASTURAGE, PLENTY SHADE AND running streams, within 5 miles of Portland. Apply 70 Oak st. 25j7*

LODGING HOUSE OF 52 ROOMS TO RENT. Furniture for sale. 1045 Fourth street, East Portland. 26j1

BARGAIN—3½ MILES FROM RIVER, 40 acres $2000 cash. L. E. THOMPSON, 22 Oak.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G. H. DUMAN, 84 2d st.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE AT NORTH Beach. Address stating terms N. A., this office.

LOST—TAKEN FROM SUNNYSIDE, A BROWN rocker dog; reward. N. E. CURRY, 73 First. 26j1

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, E. S. MILLER, 1005, Third st. 9jn

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK at the Key City House, Albina. 26j8

FOR SALE—44 INCH BICYCLE IN GOOD order. Inquire 853 J street. 26j1

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS AT WILLIAMS', 76 Morrison street. 26j2

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. 344 Mill, cor. Ninth. 21jn5

WANTED—A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT Quimby House. 26j3

## NEW TO-DAY.

### YOU ARE STILL IN TIME

To secure a home on easy payments. We have another 7 room hard finished house with large lot for $1800 payable or easy installments situated on the Va cleaver motor line and only two blocks from the Albina electric motor line. This property will enable in value within the next year and is a bargain for cash at its present time. We have 10 unimproved lots on Albina hill which will be sold at $400 to $500 each and houses built on them if desired. THE PENINSULA HOME BUILDING AND LOAN CO., No. 7 Stark st. 26j9

### $50 CASH

And $10 per month. Fairview addition to East Portland just as the market at $150 per lot. These lots are level, dry and are as beautiful as any in or near Portland. The electric motor to the Boston syndicate property will pass further. Corner lots will soon be gone and get a move on. COMPTON BEALL & TRAFTWAY, 7 Morrison st.

### $120---WEST PORTLAND LOTS

Are on sale at on the market. Apply to T. A. WOOD, Room No. 1 I. O. O. F. Temple. 25mar7

### T. T. STRUBLE,

Real Estate and Loan Agent No. 64 Washington st. I have some of the cheapest and best residence property, 100x100 feet in block 2 Albina Homestead. 9 j2

### FOR SALE.

First class saloon, centrally located sold to close estate. For particulars apply to NORDIN & CHURCH, 1st. and 2d sts. 26j8*

### BAY VIEW HOUSE.

Open for summer guests, Newport, Yaquina Bay. 28mar1m F. M. ABBEY, Proprietor.

### A FINE QUARTER BLOCK

In Carnine addition with cottage of 5 rooms, for sale by E. T. STRUBLE, No. 64 Washington st.

### 20 ACRES NEAR FULTON PARK.

For sale at speculative figures by T. T. STRUBLE, No. 64 Washington st.

$7500 A FINE BLOCK ON PORTLAND Heights, if sold by July 1. Original half block $9000. 10 room house, spring and nice view, $8000; half block east of cap. Young's for $8000 all fine property cheap and for sale on easy terms. A. M. LEWIS, 24 Washington street. 26j1

### PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES.

First and Jefferson and 168 Third st., Portland. N. best Fourth and Third, East Portland. 1

### FIREWORKS—EX BARK COLOMA—

and three cases of lines; a market rates by KNOWLAND & CO., 209 Second st. bet. Washington and Alder. 18j17*

### $3000 WILL BUY CORNER LOT

on 13th and Northrup st. facing east and north. Inquire of C. A. SHANE, Agent Esmond Block. 2 j26

### MT. SHASTA VIEWS, MT. HOOD

and Columbia River views, Sunbonnet Mail & Co., 172 First st., Portland Or. 16j6*

### $1500 $1.25 PER CORD DELIVERED.

Fred J. Allen, N. W. cor. Fifth and Alder. 26j6*

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHITE or colored, to get $75 a month and board. Apply at once at 3 Grand avenue or call before 9 o'clock to-day.

EASELS! The best line and the Oregonian for frames. Arlington Building, Third st.

### $3000 FOR 50 FEET ON FRONT ST.

CAMPBELL & BRUSH, No. 8 Stark st.

UNEQUALED GILT WALL PAPERS of the best designs for 10c per double roll. 98 and 98 Morrison st., Washington.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ATTEND THE Actual Business Department of the Portland Business College. Circular free.

W. F. GREGORY, Attorney at Law, Room 12, Failing building, Second and Washington streets.

LOST—BROWN SHAWL AT CIRCUS MONday evening. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Union Ticket office, First and Oak. 26j2

SAMUEL BEARY, THE PIONEER ICE CREAM Soda fountain man, is still making and retailing the best ice cream in the city. 6j7

GOSPEL MEETINGS at the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner Second and Washington streets. 1

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY THE LEASE of a house on First street between Alder and Ankeny. Address B. C., Oregonian. 1

281 FIRST IS WHERE YOU WILL FIND the largest and most elegant stock of boots and shoes in the city. HATFIELD & BOTHWELL.

HA! HA! MISTER! Did you know that the only first class restaurant in Portland is at 10 Front st.?

HOUSE PAINT SHOP AND TOOLS for sale best location. Address Paint care Oregonian. 26j3*

NEW STUDIES just received a large assortment of Bierstadt, Lamorn, Nash & Co. 16j14*

KILLED IS THE ERA OF HIGH PRICES and dear coal. Only 50 Morrison cells best coal at the lowest prices.

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT Portland Morrison and Alder. 19mar*

A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A PLACE TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 2 Eighteenth street, corner of M. 26j1

MY WIFE OF A HUSBAND CLEANING, dyeing and repairing kid, lisle and silk gloves a specialty. Rooms for ladies and gentlemen at the Stark st. Seal Factory. 26j14

COZY AND COMFORTABLE PRINTING rooms for ladies and gentlemen at the Stark st. Seal Factory. 26j14

$2500 A BARGAIN. A VERY DESIRABLE 6 room cottage, lot 50x100, with fruit trees, East Portland. WATSON, SMITH & CO., 204 Stark st. 26j3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent nurse, during her permanent employment and salary. 75 per month. Address drawer, Portland. 26j10

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO work and has good habits and ability to take position only to be permanent. Address B care Oregonian. 1

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON INSTALLments of $5 per month. Inquire of owner, 1 Mt. Hood Road, East Portland. 26j8

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, 251 MORRISON. Information about Mr. A. J. Martin's whereabouts will be gladly received by the undersigned.

$1.25 PER CORD DELIVERED. Fred J. Allen, N. W. cor. First and Alder. 26j6*

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHITE or colored, to get $75 a month and board. Apply at once at 3 Grand avenue or call before 9 o'clock to-day.

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HOUSE PAINT SHOP AND T

O-DAY.

OF JULY RACES

View track, Portland,
July 4, 1889.
$500, for 2:30 class,
get of Hambletonian,
kwood Durac Prince,
r stallions in Oregon
tory. This race will
ete entries and three

be for purse of $400,
e, which will include
d others. This race
complete entries and

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ssociation and races
the National Associ-
of above races close
nst. No. 125 First st.
of purse. Boat will
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urning first boat will
k.
D SPEED ASS'N.
une 25, 1889.

WILCOX,
d Stock Broker
rison St.

given to the purchaser
ocks. The following
a bargain:
lining Co.
Portland Real Estate
n District Telegraph
nette Falls Electric

SALE OF
EAL + ESTATE
southeast corner of
st sts. on WEDNES-
clock P. M., that valu-
nown as the Richard
uable and beautifully
a front foot on Haw-
half mile, containing
et.
B. RICHARDSON,
Auctioneer.

T TERRACES.
OR THEM.
property at the head
South Portland, is
lt for it.
TON & OLIVER,
163 Second St.

FOR $7.

nd-Sewed Shoes, my
ular $9 Shoe. To
At 110 First st.
Shoes.
W. J. FULLAM.

*ate*
at the Portland Business
hill Streets, Portland, Or.
Shorthand,
Ps. English Departments.
y time. A. P. ARMSTRONG, Prin.

) SHIPPERS.
ngusta will receive
hook Thursday, June
street. For particu-
. L. COHN & CO,
146 Front St.

E HOUSE
p Beach.
ption of guests. Rates: $2
nd servants half price.
EPPERLY, Manager.

UR MONEY
hat you need in the line of
kitchen utensils and
ousefurnishings at
OLE & CO.,
rst street.
tators and ice cream freezers
Northwest.

ots on high, sightly
the city limits, on
Woodstock electric
, $20 down and $20
t interest. CAMP-
Agents, No. 8 Stark.

NT LITTLE HOMES
Lots will be advanced
uly 1. The motor will
ng by September.
FIRE LAND CO.,
74 Morrison St.

ear's work—Chopping
Have you a family? Do
burban home virtually
on T. A. WOOD, Odd
11j*

THE REAL ESTATE
speculators are "round-
ing up" with a whoop
in the vicinity of West
Portland — the coming
21j6*

ALL KINDS AT THE
ower Wood Yard, foot of
rrison st. Telephone 189.
MOORE & STARR.


## PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

REAL ESTATE SELLING.—There are numbers of rumors afloat concerning large real estate transfers, some of which never appear on the records. It has been stated that Mr. S. D. Smith had sold the Occidental hotel property for $200,000. Mr. Smith was seen by a reporter yesterday, and denied that he had even had an offer for the property, and he would just like to see the man who is willing to give him $200,000 for it. Such a man will have to make the offer twice. It is also asserted that Mr. Henry Failing has been offered $15,000 for the quarter block he bought some time since, at the southeast corner of Morrison and Third streets, for which he paid $70,000. Several real estate men were talking of the value of Third street property yesterday, when one said that Third street was in the worst shape for improvement of any street in town, as about the best part of the property was owned by men who were holding it for speculation, and who were not likely to build fine buildings, but who would be content with cheap structures, and the chances were ten to one that those who put up a building within the next ten years, and the chances are that new improvements will be made on Fifth and Sixth streets in that time than on Third.

HE BOMBARDED THEIR CASTLE.—About half past 7 o'clock yesterday evening a drunken man walking down Taylor street picked up a number of bricks lying on the sidewalk and opened fire on the Chinese dwellings standing on the north side of the street between Second and Third. The Celestials ran into the back part of the dwellings, with a rapidity that caused the man to think that his presence was unwanted in some other place. He quit the scene of action at once, and took to his heels, but was courteously pursued by Officer James, who had heard the chorus of whistles from the corner of Morrison and Third streets. The man was overtaken on Front and Taylor after an exciting chase. At the police station he gave his name as Louis Wilson, and claimed to be a street-car driver. He will be arraigned in the police court this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and other charges to be preferred against him by the Chinamen.

SHORTHAND PARTNERSHIP.—George A. Shelby, official court reporter, and C. H. Stone have formed a partnership in the matter of court reporting. Since his appointment as official court reporter Mr. Shelby has found it impossible to attend to both departments of the circuit court, hence the partnership. No particular division of the courts will be made between the members of the firm, but the business will be attended to by either member, as may be most convenient. In addition to court work they are prepared to do all kinds of shorthand reporting and furnish daily copy. For the present Mr. Brodie will remain at the office of Gearin & Gilbert, and Mr. Sholes at room 40 Union block, telephone 42.

NO MORE PRINTING OFFICES.—The occupants of the upper stories of the block at the northwest corner of Front and Washington are moving out under orders of their landlord, Mr. George Woodward. They are principally printers and newspaper men and book binders. Mr. Woodward is uncertain what he will make of the building, but will probably change it into a lodging house. The building has been occupied by newspaper offices and job printing offices for about a quarter of a century, but will have no more printing offices in it, as Mr. Woodward has made up his mind to have tenants in future who do not have so much ink, waste paper and roller composition around.

HE WILL NOT HARM HER.—Mr. E. O. Corson, who attempted to commit suicide through family troubles several weeks ago, came to THE OREGONIAN office yesterday, claiming that he had received a letter from his divorced wife, in which she stated that she had been warned by friends that her life was in danger, and that he (Corson) had threatened to kill her. Mr. Corson disclaimed any such intentions. He says that it is a falsehood, and in the future he will neither harm her or himself, but, on the contrary, will try to live the life of a man and win the confidence and respect of all. Mrs. Corson, he said, could rest at ease, for he would have nothing more to do with her.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE.—That favorite summer resort, the Seaside house, Clatsop, has been thoroughly renovated for the coming season. A large lot of new furniture has been secured, and improvements have been made which will materially increase the accommodations. The house will be under the management of Mr. Carl Epperly, and the table, as usual when he has charge, will be first-class. It is expected that there will be a great number of visitors to the coast this year, and as the Seaside house is the only first-class house at the beach it will be crowded.

SERIES OF DOCTRINAL SERMONS.—Rev. Mr. Eckley, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist church of this city, has been requested to preach a series of doctrinal sermons from his own pulpit, which he has consented to do, commencing next Sunday morning; when his subject will be, "The Deity of Jesus Christ, the Foundation of all Christian Doctrine." These discussions will be given four Sunday mornings in succession.

FOUR LARGE WHALES.—Four large whales were seen in the bay near Point Ellis Sunday, blowing and thrashing around in the water. They appeared to be following up a school of sardines, and would throw their large bodies out of the water and exhibit an enormous expanse of mouth and gleaming white teeth. The sight was quite a remarkable one, as it is seldom they are seen so far in from the ocean.—*Astoria Pioneer.*

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Alaska Gold Company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Donald Macleay, D. P. Thompson, C. E. Benn, R. M. Brereton and F. O. Downing. The directors elected the following officers: C. E. Benn, president; R. M. Brereton, vice president, and F. O. Downing, secretary.

OUR REGIMENT TO BE FILLED UP.—The First regiment is the only regiment in the state that has not its full quota of companies and it has only one vacancy, which Oregon City promises to fill. Adjutant-General Shoemaker learns that steps are being taken to organize a company there, and hopes that success will attend the efforts of the organizers.

HE FELL EIGHTY FEET AND LIVES.—James Kilduff, the young man who fell from the roof of the new hotel to the ground, a distance of eighty feet, two weeks ago, is able to be out. He is a little bunged up from the effects of his flight through the air and his violent contact with a pile of rocks, but in other respects he is doing quite well.

THE CITY OF TOPEKA.—The steamer City of Topeka sails from San Francisco for this port to-day to go on the Sound and British Columbia route with the Idaho. The Idaho will arrive here to-morrow evening and as soon as possible will sail again and will be followed by the City of Topeka.

A MILITIA COMPANY FOR ARLINGTON.—Col. Morgan, of the Third regiment, O. N. G., will muster in a new company at Arlington. It will be named Company B, and it will take the place of Company B of Pendleton, which has been mustered out.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Elijah Smith and party, consisting of C. Armstrong and wife, E. R. Bell and two of Mr. Smith's sisters, left for California last evening in their special car, attached to the San Francisco express.

WILL MAKE A CONTEST.—Mr. R. Everding intends to make a contest for the seat of police commissioner, to which he was recently elected. Several leading lawyers are now engaged in preparing the necessary documents.

SMALL BAD BOYS.—Complaint has been made of several small boys in the vicinity of Clay and Fourth streets, this city, who are killing small birds, breaking windows and committing all sorts of mischief.

FINE RESIDENCE.—Ezra Durand, president of the Durand Organ and Piano Company, is preparing to build a $6000 residence on the corner of Fifteenth and Laurel streets, Portland Heights.

IF YOU WANT CLOTHING, hats or furnishing goods at a great sacrifice go direct to A. Feldenheimer's great renovating sale.

THE REASON OF IT.—"People wonder why fowls are so scarce and dear," said a leading dealer in poultry yesterday. "The cause is that the demand is so large, and the supply inadequate. We sold 150 dozen of chickens last week, and other dealers sold as many. We need more small farmers who will pay attention to raising poultry."

THE CIRCUS TRAIN.—The circus went away a little after midnight last night. It takes thirty-seven cars, each sixty feet long, to carry the entire outfit, and all the cars are heavily loaded. They travel in two sections and sometimes more, and are difficult to handle on short curves.

WHY PAY 12½ and 15 cents a yard for the finest gingham manufactured in the United States? J. Selling & Co. offer the same at 8¼ cents for Thursday only.

G. L. WOODS.—Clairvoyant, business, test and trance medium, automatic and slate-writing medium, has removed to 320 Second street, corner Clay.

APPOINTED DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.—County Clerk Powell has appointed Mr. H. C. Smith, of East Portland, his chief deputy.

DON'T FAIL to attend our renovating sale this week. Special youths' and boys' clothing sale at Steinbach's.

STEINBACH'S great renovating sale is now in full blast.

## A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

### Timothy W. Shea Meets His Death Under the Wheels of a P. & W. V. R. R. Car Early Last Evening.

About 6 o'clock last evening Timothy W. Shea, a brakeman of the P. & W. V. railroad, was killed in the yards of that road, at the foot of Columbia street, by being run over by a flatcar loaded with pig iron that had just been brought in from Oswego.

The facts of the fatal accident, as far as can be ascertained, are these: The train men were engaged in switching a number of cars around into desired position. A few moments before 6 o'clock Shea ran ahead of a flatcar that was being pushed by an engine to change the switch. His right foot got caught between the rail and planking and held him by the sole of his shoe. Before he could extricate himself, although he made superhuman efforts, the car passed partly over him. One of the trainmen pulled Shea out from under the car, but not before he had received fatal injuries.

The front wheels of the car had passed over Shea's right leg below the knee, horribly crushing it. His left arm was broken above the elbow, and the neck dislocated. Death was almost instantaneous. The coroner immediately took charge of the remains and removed them to the morgue.

The deceased was about 20 years old and unmarried. His parents reside in Iowa and he has a brother living in southern Oregon. His relatives have been apprised of Shea's death by telegraph.

## THE LAST REPORT.

### Chairman C. H. Dodd Receives an Accounting From Treasurer H. J. Corbett—Work of the Committee.

Chairman Charles H. Dodd, of the Johnstown and Seattle relief committee, has received the following final report from H. J. Corbett, treasurer of said committee:

To the Relief Committee of the Johnstown and Seattle Sufferers—SIRS: Your treasurer has the honor to report the receipt of the following amounts for the above objects and the disposition made of same:

JOHNSTOWN FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Receipts*— | |
| From first committee | $1,680 50 |
| From second committee | 746 75 |
| From third committee | 342 75 |
| From fourth committee | 77 50 |
| Cash on hand | $2,756 40 |

SEATTLE FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Receipts*— | |
| From first committee | $5,468 00 |
| From second committee | 2,722 45 |
| From third committee | 224 25 |
| From fourth committee | 468 75 |
| From Fourth of July committee | 8,285 63 |
| Total collected by committee | $17,069 28 |
| *Expenditures*— | |
| Draft to J. R. Lewis, Seattle | $5,000 00 |
| Blankets furnished | 1,465 30 |
| Tents furnished | 441 38 |
| Provisions furnished | 159 56 |
| Collecting expenses | 10 30 |
| Expenditures | $10,076 49 |
| Balance on hand | 2,022 79 |

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. CORBETT.

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTORS.

The following are the last contributors to the funds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, East Portland | $115 75 |
| Miss McIntyre's class, Failing school | 6 30 |
| Cash | 3 10 |
| Portland Cordage Company | 105 00 |
| T. A. Davey | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Burrell, clothing and valuables | |
| Mrs. Ingersoll, valuables | |
| Total | $230 15 |

Mr. Dodd will to-day forward to the mayor of Johnstown the sum of $2756 40, and J. R. Lewis, chairman of the Seattle relief committee, $2022 79, those being the sums shown by Mr. Corbett's report, with the $230 15 recently collected for the Seattle sufferers, to be on hand. By the above figures it will be seen that this city has contributed $17,198 69 to the needy of Seattle and Johnstown.

## A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Hundreds of questions are being asked daily in regard to the new "Music and Theater," corner of Yamhill and Third streets. In answer to these questions I will say: The object of this enterprise is to furnish the citizens of Portland and vicinity with a cheap place of amusement, and at the same time, give an entertainment of unusual excellence.

Portland is a large city, and there is no reason why she should not keep pace with the times. Opera and dramatic companies that play in San Francisco at ten, twenty and thirty cents, come to Portland and charge $1 and $1 50. This is not right, and to remedy this evil, the "Music and Theater" has been started and will open its doors July 1 with a strong dramatic attraction. The plays will be changed twice a week, and from time to time will be interspersed with operas and comedies. The admission to the theater will be ten, twenty and thirty cents, according to location of seat, and at no time will the prices be changed, no matter what the attraction may be. No act or feature will be presented that will raise objections from the most fastidious. Every attraction will be suited to the tastes of a refined lady audience. The elegant canvas tops will insure the audiotoriums always being cool during the heated term. Intoxicating liquors of all kinds are positively prohibited in or about the building. The place will be Portland's great family resort, a place where ladies and children can visit with pleasure. To the amusement-loving people of Portland, I ask for your hearty co-operation, and in return I promise you an entertainment par excellence.

JOHN F. CORDRAY,
Manager Music and Theater.

## THIRD REGIMENT BEEVITIES.

### Warrants Issued to Non-Commissioned Officers—Discharges, Honorable and Dishonorable.

The subjoined military orders have been issued by Colonel Morgan, of the Third regiment, headquarters at The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., June 19, 1889.

General Orders, No. 13.

Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers in this regiment, subject to the report of the board of examiners: Sergeant F. M. McCully to be first sergeant; Privates J. M. Beals, J. A. French and C. E. Vest to be sergeants, and George W. Branscomb to be corporal in I company. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

II. The following men have been granted honorable discharges from the Oregon National Guard: C. L. Andrews, of E company; Sergeant Thomas Burnette, of G company; Sergeant M. E. Legore and Corporal J. B. Olmsted, of I company; and T. J. Groves and J. B. Miller, K company.

III. The following men have been dishonorably discharged from the Oregon National Guard for continuous neglect of duty and desertion: James Borden, of A company; Charles G. Stacy, of H company, and John Sutherland and W. J. Beith, of - company. By order of Colonel Morgan.

JOS. P. FITZGERALD,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

## U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., June 25, 1889.

| Place of Observation. | Height of Bar. | Change in last 24 hours. | Ther. | Wind direction. | Rain fall inch. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 29.96 | —10 | 76 | S | .00 | Cloudy |
| Olympia | 29.98 | —08 | 74 | NE | .00 | Pt Cloudy |
| Roseburg | 30.02 | —10 | 78 | NW | .00 | Cloudy |
| Red Bluff | 29.84 | —10 | 84 | SE | .00 | Clo'dless |
| Sacramento | 29.88 | —06 | 80 | SW | .00 | Clo'dless |
| Eureka | 30.12 | ..... | 56 | N | .01 | Cloudy |
| Angeles | 29.90 | —02 | 60 | W | .00 | Cloudy |
| Spokane | 29.89 | ..... | 88 | W | .00 | Cloudy |
| Walla Walla | 29.82 | ..... | 80 | W | .00 | Pt Cloudy |
| Canby | 30.04 | —04 | 60 | S | .00 | Cloudy |

Local Report.

| Pacific Coast Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Rlv. Hum. | Direc of Wind | Vlc of Wind | Rain. | Wthr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 A. M | 30.08 | 64 | 85 | NW | 12 | .00 | Pt Cly |
| 5 P. M | 29.98 | 76 | 44 | S | 6 | .00 | Cloudy |

Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 52; hight of river at 5 A. M., 6.0 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.2 feet.

| | Normal. | Mean. | Departure from Normal. | Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1st. | Accumulative deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature | 62 | 66 | 4 | 128 | 561 |
| Precipitation | .09 | .00 | .09 | 1.42 | 13.46 |

Average precipitation from July 1 to date, 60.13. Total precipitation from July 1, '88, to date, 31.24. Deficiency in precipitation from July 1, '88 to date, 18.89.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday: For Oregon and Washington territory: Local rains in eastern portion from Portland northward; fair weather elsewhere; cooler.

## PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Ellisston June 24: Mrs. M. G. Hall, J. W. Hannas, T. H. Miller and wife, E. Syams, H. C. Foulles and wife, T. A. Conant and wife, W. B. Thompson, Miss A. Armouth, C. B. Hill, G. S. Evans and wife, D. A. Long, Edith S. Baum, Miss Stearns, R. Sarbison, E. T. Miller, R. E. Dearing, Mrs. L. Smith, F. K. Starude, V. B. Thompson, Mrs. H. E. Merritt, S. Baldwin, C. G. Coone, C. H. Duncan, C. C. Webster, C. S. Kilbourn, E. W. Sanbery and wife, Mrs. W. H. Miles, Mrs. Ida Myers, W. N. Wickhan, C. P. Gardner, W. S. Scott and fifty immigrants.

Oregon Short Line.—Passed Shoshone June 25: F. C. Gentsch, V. M. C. Silva, Miss Ida F. Staver, Miss Laura Moore, Mrs. Baker, Miss Amelia Guise, Mr. J. F. Gray, Mr. J. W. Major, Mr. V. P. Pease, Mr. D. A. Loose and eighteen second class for Portland.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C. Miss Minnie Little, Miss Essie Little, Miss S. Little, Mrs. M. E. Little, F. J. Boyer, M. Stinson, Mr. Langley, J. C. Livingston, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. A. Banks, Mr. Johnson, wife and daughter, W. R. Janier, E. T. Sheldon, Mr. Spencer, T. Henshaw, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Kimball, Mr. Kimball, Miss Phipps, Mrs. Deinsey, Miss Mealy, I. Feiss, Magnus Berger, John Perry jr., Miss Kimber, Thomas Holt, Mrs. A. E. Race, J. B. Metcalf, John T. Wittier, D. L. Lazinsky, Mr. Wood, George Gray, Mr. Phillips, J. D. Malcomb, H. B. Reynolds and wife, Miss R. Bounce, Miss Woods, Mrs. Case, Miss Case, George A. Case, Edna Rand, M. F. Boles, Mrs. McCook, H. Friedlander, T. B. Wheelock and family, W. F. Karman, Z. A. Maledore, J. K. Harris, John Reed, E. Bodine, F. J. Finger, Mr. Sheridan, and thirty-nine second-class.

STEAMER.

YAQUINA, Or., June 25.—The steamship Willamette Valley arrived this morning at 8:30 A. M., from San Francisco with the following passengers: Mrs. Perry, M. M. Poole, T. E. Bibbins, J. H. Rankin, Mrs. J. H. Rankin, H. Hemphill, P. H. Easton, Mrs. P. H. Easton, J. E. Cohenour, E. Belden, C. Selzer, Charles L. Overjoy, B. Dodley, Thomas Hill, C. S. Jenkins, J. A. Brownell, J. H. Dorman, R. B. Clinton, John Hughes, C. Hughes, William Ehrmhn, H. Waters, C. Blakeley, Charles Duval, H. Howard.

## BRIEF MENTION.

Pleasure boats for rent, at Stark street.

It should not be overlooked that only the best in all lines of goods should be chosen. Nowhere does this apply with the force that it does in musical instruments. If you want music, musical merchandise of any kind, or a first-class piano or organ go to The Kohler & Chase Music House, 71 Morrison. See their matchless Becker Brothers piano and the A. B. Chase organ, carried only by them.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.,
Portland, Or.

—THE—
RELIABLE JEWELER,
63 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
No Goods Misrepresented.

MAGOON BROS.
LIVERY & HACK STABLE.
Third and Madison.
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hacks for riding, per hour | $1 50 |
| Calling, first half hour | 1 00 |
| Each additional hour | 1 00 |
| **Theaters and Parties.** | |
| One or two persons, to and from | $2 00 |
| Three or four persons, two and from | 3 00 |
| No charge for baggage that can be taken on seats. | |
| **Two Horse Coupes.** | |
| Riding and calling, per hour | $1 00 |
| To and from Theaters and Parties, per couple | 1 50 |

TELEPHONE 531.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

SPRING SUITS.

WE have them. The neatest, nobbiest styles ever brought here. The most complete lines of business and dress suits yet shown.

Don't imagine for an instant that because we only sell the best quality of clothing that's made, that our prices are high; on the contrary, you'll find that our prices are as low and perhaps lower than greatly inferior Clothing is sold for elsewhere.

See Our Corner Window.

Ba Briggar

Underwear

We have a large stock of summer weight French Balbriggan undershirts and drawers, which we sell at the price of domestic goods, namely $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per suit. Also lines of summer Merino and All-Wool in summer weight. Prices $2.00, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per suit.

NECKWEAR

In French Flannels, Fancy Silk Stripes and Pure Silk. Prices $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00. These goods are first-class in quality and stylish in pattern. We think it the prettiest line shown in the city.

SUSPENDERS

Call and see our line and if we don't sell you we will have nothing to say.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

BEE HIVE

SECOND WEEK

GREAT

SLAUGHTER SALE

—OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS

WILL COMMENCE

Monday, June 24, 1889.

Our Entire Stock Has Been Marked Down from Former Prices.

Owing to the large increase of our business and scarcity of room to handle our Immense Stock, we have rented the entire lower floor in our present building,

50x100

And will commence about July 5th, to make alterations. All of our new Spring and Summer Goods must be sold, as we have no place to store them while building, hence we have marked every article in our house much below its actual value, in order to dispose of same, and gain the required room. Don't fail to attend this sale in due time.

Country orders will receive prompt attention.

BEE HIVE

Corner First and Morrison.

BEE TIMBERS

AND RAILROAD LUMBER.

We are better prepared than ever to furnish large bills of lumber for the season of 1889. Can deliver 40 M. feet per day. LA CAMAS LUMBER CO.,
La Camas, W. T.

BLANKET SALE

Of Brownsville Woolen Mills'

CELEBRATED CLOTHING

We offer our entire Stock of

BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING

AT

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

This is an opportunity to obtain Good, Honest, All-Wool Goods at Wholesale Cost.

All goods marked in plain figures. Money refunded for all goods returned, if not soiled.

No. 140 First St. Under the Gilman.

H. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
No. 63 Front St. Portland, Oregon
Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex Ship C. S. HULBERT, from New York.

Newcastle, Dentist—TEETH without plates, Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

DR. SWAIN, + DENTIST.
Teeth, $5 to $12; warranted. Fillings from 75c. Painless extracting and gold work. Eight years' experience in Europe (on parle Francais). No. 195 First st., G. A. R. building.

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist,
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.

F. W. PREHN, Dentist,
54 Union Block,
Entrance Stark Street.

J. A. Stratton, District Attorney. W. W. Newlin. W. D. Fenton.
STRATTON, NEWLIN & FENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 Newlin Block, Seattle, W. T.

THE WILEY B. ALLEN MUSIC STORE
The oldest, the largest. "Hinbe," "Stock" and "Hehr Bros." PIANOS. 251 First street, Portland, Or.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

H. B. LITT
Manufacturer of LADIES' Fine Dresses. Wedding outfits a specialty. Third & Alder. P. O. Box 397. Paris office 25 Rue Richer.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver Americus Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE KYER'S, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 183 First st. Private entrance 2nd hallway.

WE DYE TO LIVE—PORTLAND STEAM Dye Works. WEH GARBER & Co., proprietors, 209 Third st. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done in first-class style. Cleaning repairing and dyeing gents' clothing a specialty. AND LIVE TO DIE. 12jlm

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 531.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

SCREENING NEW

OUR 15c SALE

Commences Monday, June 24th, and will continue all the week. The following bargains can be had as long as they last. NOTICE—Quantities are large. The demand will be larger. Be on hand in time if you wish the best drives.

| | |
|---|---|
| DRESS GOODS. 15c | Per Yard, For 36-Inch Plain and Fancy Bieges. Always Sold at 25c per yard. |
| SATEEN 15c SATEEN. | Per Yard, For American Sateen, Worth Far More Money. |
| WHITE 15c GOODS. | Per Yard, For the grandest line of White Goods in Portland. They are worth 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c per yard. |
| FINE 15c SEERSUCKER. | Per Yard, For Our Best Grades of Plain and Fancy Seersuckers. |
| FRENCH 15c BATISTE. | Per Yard, For 36-Inch French Batiste. Fancy Designs |
| BATHING 15c FLANNEL. | Per Yard. For Striped Bathing Flannel. Regular Prices, 20 and 25c per yard. |
| TOWELS. 15c TOWELS. | Each, For Linen Towels. Good Value at 20c. |
| TRAY 15c CLOTHS. | Each, For Stamped Linen Tray Cloths. |
| SILK 15c MITTS. | Per Pair For Ladies' Silk Mitts. 25 doz. black, 10 doz. colored. They will go quick. |
| LADIES' 15c HOSE. | Per Pair, For Ladies' Full Regular Hose. Black or Colored. |
| MISSES' 15c HOSE. | Per Pair, For Misses' Hose. Ribbed or Plain. Colored or Black. All sizes. |
| EMBROIDERY. 15c EMBROIDERY. | Per Yard, For 25,000 Yards of Embroideries. Worth 20c and 25c per yard. |
| LACES. 15c LACES. | Per Yard, For Oriental, Duchesse, Maltese and other Cotton Laces. Regular price, 25c per yard. |
| SASH 15c RIBBONS. | Per Yard, For 7-Inch Colored Sash Ribbon. Pinks, Blues, Cream, White, Cardinal. |
| PURSES. 15c PURSES. | Each, For Ladies' Purses. Regular price, 25c each. |

15 LINES AT 15c.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.


NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.


## CLEVELAND OR WHITNEY?

It is clear that the New York democracy are already moving to secure for one of their sons the party nomination for 1892. Cleveland is kept constantly before the eyes of his party, but he gets no support from the West or South. The Indiana democracy treat his candidacy with contempt, and denounce him as responsible for defeat, because he forced the nomination of Thurman at St. Louis and compelled the retirement of Governor Gray. The *Democratic Protectionists of Virginia and Georgia, frankly* say that Cleveland's "free trade" message lost the party the election in 1888 and that his nomination in 1892 is out of the question. The Augusta *Chronicle* says:

> The president's message and the Mills bill are responsible for the election of President Harrison. To no other cause can the defeat of the democrats be attributed. The republican party had no issue to fight upon until one was raised by the impudence of our party leaders.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the McLeans and of Senator Payne, declares that the real candidate for 1892 is William C. Whitney, son-in-law of Payne and Cleveland's secretary of the navy. Whitney will return from Europe within a few days, and will at once come to the front as an active leader of the New York democracy. It is believed that Whitney and Cleveland have a complete understanding. The *Enquirer* says:

> Mr. Cleveland is to be kept actively in line as a contingency to hold with him in personal relation the contingent of mugwumps ever willing to canonize him as a patron saint. Should it become manifest that with time he grows in strength, Whitney is ready to stand aside and allow his third nomination to prevail. Should time disclose the failure to bind up the wounds his one incumbency of the presidential office created, Mr. Cleveland is for Whitney with the hope likewise of transferring to the latter a support the independent force which now faithfully rallies to him. In short, it is a family love feast predicated that between the two David Bennett Hill can be eliminated and eradicated.

The plan is to elect Whitney governor of New York to succeed Hill two years hence, six months before the time of choosing national delegates. The election of that Ohio plutocrat, Calvin S. Brice, to the chairmanship of the national committee, is said to be part of the plan to capture the presidency either for Cleveland or Whitney. There is nothing to prevent the success of this plan except Governor Hill, who as Tammany's favorite at present, and is backed by the liquor and saloon vote of the whole state. Hill to day is doubtless strong enough to smash the Cleveland Whitney slate, but in order to do this he would have to cling to the governorship. If he seeks and secures the nomination for governor the third time neither Cleveland nor Whitney will be able to secure the New York delegation. Hill is an ambitious man and will probably make a better fight for the governorship in 1892, and if he runs he will have New York's national delegation. But this would avail him nothing, as he is a politician of small calibre, though of intense energy and great political cunning. He is cordially hated by the mugwumps whose civil service reform theory and practice he has treated with contempt, both in deed and speech.

If the prohibitionists maintain their present "third party" attitude, Hill would probably carry New York; but if they should vote the republican ticket Hill would lose the state. If Hill should beat the Whitney-Cleveland combination he would hardly be nominated for the presidency, and if nominated would probably be beaten, as the liquor and saloon power would cease to support him the moment he ceased to be governor of New York and the democratic national convention would not be likely to nominate a man for president who had been victor in a fierce party fight and was odious to the mugwumps. Our conclusion therefore, is, that whether Hill is succeeded by Whitney or succeeds himself two years hence he probably will not be nominated for the presidency or if nominated will be easily beaten as he has no strength outside the support of the liquor and saloon interest of the Empire state. Whitney would be a strong candidate. He is a man of marked ability as a lawyer. He was the ablest man in Cleveland's cabinet. He was careful to protest against Cleveland's free trade message of 1887. His personal character is good, and he is backed by the moneyed power of the Standard Oil Company which would be sufficient to persuade the plutocrats of the country to give him hearty support.

The Springfield *Republican* (mugwump) seems to take Cleveland's political groomting and daily exercise as natural preparation for the race of 1892. It says: "It is pretty evident that the place which Mr. Tilden used to hold as the guide philosopher and friend of the democratic party is to be filled by Grover Cleveland." The New York *Sun* (Dem.) sarcastically replies that in profound intellectual grasp of principles, combined with the most scientific and dexterous political management, there are few men less fitted to succeed Tilden than Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland has for more than four years held of his own preference the post of chief Pharisee philosopher and friend of the mugwumps. He is therefore ineligible to the place for which our esteemed but erring brother in Springfield rashly nominates him.

Outside the mugwumps nobody seems to anticipate Cleveland's renomination in 1892. There is no instance in American history of a president, who was beaten for re-election to a second term and yet subsequently succeeded in re-entering the White house. Van Buren tried it in 1844 and 1848, but was defeated. There is every prospect that in 1892 the tariff issue will again prove the bone of contention between the parties, and under these circumstances to nominate Cleveland would be to beat out the brains of the democracy with a wooden warclub. Cleveland may be one of Whitney's grooms but he will not be his running mate in this race and for Whitney's sake we trust Cleveland is not to be his jockey.

The greatest obstacle to Whitney's success will be the opposition of those within his party who consider him a plutocrat and the puppet of the Standard Oil Company. The Western republicans forced out of the field Chauncey Depew an abler more brilliant and quite as estimable a man as Whitney because of his connection with a great railroad corporation and the Standard Oil Company has been a more crue and destructive despot in business than any other corporation in the land. Then there is the Thurman democracy in those dy haies Payne the McLeans the Standard Oil Company and all its works. It is true that Hill's reputation as a railroad wrecker did not prevent his nomination in 1876, but in the decade or five that have elapsed since that date the jealousy and hatred of despotic monopolies in business have greatly increased and are more effectively organized. The chances are that Hill will show night if Whitney is pressed for the succession in 1892 because whether he wins or loses he will so divide the democracy of New York that he will spoil Whitney's horn before he can make a spoon. It looks now as if there was a very pretty fight in prospect in New York between the firm of Cleveland & Whitney and Governor Hill.

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The New York *Herald*, speaking of the election of Calvin S. Brice as chairman of the national democratic committee says of the democracy: "In the matter of tricks, games, deals and the expenditure of money they are no match for their opponents. There is a remnant of conscience left in their party, while the republicans have put theirs in pickle as a useless obstacle to present success, but well enough as a curiosity for the next generation to gaze upon." Justly the Omaha *Republican* remarks that "this is news indeed." Have any "tricks, games and the expenditure of money" by the republicans compared with Tilden's attempt to buy electors in Florida and Oregon? Or with the Morey letter forgery to defeat Garfield in 1880? Or with the election frauds and forgeries in Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis? Or with the shotgun methods of conducting elections in the South? "A remnant of conscience" left in the democratic party? If would take the great telescope in the Lick observatory in California to find it.

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## A FROTHY DEMAGOGUE.

THE OREGONIAN some months ago expressed the opinion that Corporal Tanner, the present commissioner of pensions, was a mere demagogue and his behavior since his appointment confirms that judgment. Not long ago he made a speech before the Scotch-Irish congress at Columbia, Tenn. Among other things he said:

> The work of want must, in common decency be driven from the door of the maimed or disabled veteran, and from the doors of the widows and orphans of those who have already laid down their lives. Last week in a New York paper, I read an announcement which caused the blood to boil in my veins, that a man of good character, who had trod many a battlefield at the head of a thousand men that he led to the front as colonel commanding, who had conducted himself in all walks of life with honor, who had simply been unfortunate in business affairs, was found by an officer of one of the charitable institutions of New York city, with his old wife eking out a miserable existence in an attic room trying to subsist on twenty cents a day.
>
> From the lips of my predecessor in the official position which I hold I have the statement that from statistics garnered by him there is no doubt but that at least 30,000 honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy lay down their heads this night on pallets of straw and eat the bread of charity in the almshouses of the United States.
>
> Very fine sentiments, very fine; but now let us turn from this legless demagogue's talk to his acts. As an expression of deep personal sympathy for the widows and orphans of deceased Union veterans Corporal Tanner has appointed his daughter Ada to an $1800 clerkship in his office and his daughter Nettie holds a $720 clerkship in the office of the pension agent in New York city. Commissioner Tanner gets $5000 salary, which added to the salary of his daughters makes a total for the Corporal Tanner family of $7520. If Corporal Tanner was not a "soldier" demagogue he would have given the places held by his daughters to some of the needy veterans, over whose privations he has been swearing and sobbing for the last dozen years. Corporal Tanner has violated the practice hitherto honored in Washington, which was not to let more than two members of one family draw salaries from the public treasury.

Corporal Tanner in his speech further declared that "the ex-confederate states should come to the support of the man who fought for them, and it was a shame that they were not more liberal in the matter of state pensions. No Union soldier or loyal citizen in those states would hesitate to bear his share of a burden so imposed."

The *Springfield Republican* in keen criticism of Tanner's frothy speech quotes section 4 of the 14th amendment as follows:

> The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The *Republican* inquires: Now can the payment of a pension be considered in any other light than the payment of a debt or obligation incurred in the case of the southern soldier in aid of rebellion against the general government? Corporal Tanner will probably not be commissioner a great while.

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## NOTE AND COMMENT.

People who have gardens or orchards and wish to keep them in good bearing this year must remember that there has been only three fifths of the usual moisture during the season or since the fall and therefore while ordinary crops that mature early in summer may be and will be good, late in the summer we may expect to see the earth very dry, unless there is unseasonable rain. Under these circumstances the only remedy or preventive of death will be to keep the surface well stirred to create moisture. To plow or cultivate the soil is equal to a shower of rain and will make fruit and vegetables grow as well.

North Yakima has been making splendid progress of late, for the *Herald* says as many as 300 buildings will be erected there this summer. All the towns of Eastern Washington are seemingly prosperous and the erection of cheap homes enables new comers to locate. It is thought that irrigation will be necessary to secure good crops on the sage plains around Yakima, and it may be so, but water can be brought from the river and hundreds of thousands of acres can be made available, if necessary. When the ground is well plowed and stirred deep enough to do away with the grass at this season of the year, they will be surprised to find out what it will do without irrigation.

The closing of the legislature in an eastern state was made an occasion for a general distribution of gifts to speakers, clerks and factotums of all classes down to the chief page. One man got a clock, others got more or less, but some were favored with useful gifts. It made no difference to the giver, as the money was that of the people, but it was a disgusting display of prostitution of official position.

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The Methodist church has been rent in twain by the action of the general conference in refusing to admit colored delegates from the south. The Methodists are more than pot-hunters, and the editor speaks quite unkindly concerning them, whom all charitable people should recognize that they are doing their duty according to their lights—but their lights and lights seem to be considerably out of order.

Blaine of Maine had the wit to invest money at Leadville and owns an interest in mines that pay largely. The Little Roposeliver mine is his best hope and has paid its owners over four millions in dividends. It has paid him over a thousand times all he invested. He also owns stock in the Pride of Erin, which pans out big. Those who imagine that his fortunes were created in political schemings will be surprised to learn the truth and will have more confidence in him. The Pride of Erin, by the by, is Blaine's stronghold though it may not pay money dividends in the political line it helps him along in his career. The Pride of Erin in Colorado pays him dividends and outside of Colorado he contributes to that pride. Blaine evidently understands the pride of Erin's sisters and makes it pay. He has coal land in Pennsylvania as well as gold and silver in Colorado.

Governor Bulkely, of Connecticut, vetoed a bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine, on the ground that it is a healthy, satisfactory and economical substitute for butter and its use had become universal among industrial and laboring people, so he saw no reason for depriving them of it. But the legislature passed the bill over his veto and most likely dealers and manufacturers will try the constitutionality of the law. It was a concession to the producing class, no doubt, and if the governor is correct in his assertion that low priced food shall prohibit its sale and manufacture any more than could a law stand that will prohibit the making of butter and cheese by modern creameries. It is well enough to thoroughly test the constitutional question as to the powers of a legislature in such respects, for food wholesome food can not be prohibited by law.

The next thing will be a writing telegraph that will displace the telephone. By this a man can write a message but can be transcribed in *fac simile* and the handwriting will speak for itself. Matters are working to a final point and transmitting orders does not seem to need much improvement. Last year a gentleman on arriving at Portland found a telegram of much importance. He required information so the telephone was called to use. Word was sent to the railroad offices and to some business houses and then the answer was sent to the telegraph office only two blocks distant. All this required but ten minutes time to carry out and was perfectly done. The writing transmitted may give more positive proof of authenticity and be less insurance against mistake, but cannot much improve on the convenience of the present system of telegraphs and telephones very much.

Spokane has set up a chain gang and the result has been immensely satisfactory. The city was overrun with vagrants and so long as they were merely sent to jail they rather enjoyed themselves but a change came over the spirit of their dreams when the city council passed an act that all men sentenced in that way should become members of a chain gang and work out their fines and imprisonments on the public highway instead of receiving food, bed and board at the city's expense. The news spread for the miserables who had been discharged from the chain gang wort their way and told the terrible story of their wrongs. They avoid the falls of the Spokane now as if the leprosy or smallpox was there, and indeed they would prefer either to a good day's work. Why cannot all other towns and places use tramps and vagabonds so that they will shun their limits? If such treatment was made general there would be few vagrants.

The Blackfoot *News* gives credit to one of Idaho's judges for having devoted herself to him and assisting, while in feeble health, he goes through the duties of his position. Mrs. Logan's aid and comforting presence are the stimulus that enables him to journey from mountain to valley, from the rough ranges of Coeur d'Alene to the comforts of city life as developed in Idaho. This beautiful picture of a true woman aiding her husband in such a manner is more often found than we sometimes think. Many a man whose name is famous in literature or journalism owes more to wifely aid and kindness that give courage and strength, than the world knows of, and even the case of judges on the bench who depend on wifely aid is not confined to Idaho. The wife of one of the justices of our own supreme court, who lives part of the time at the state capitol building, as do other state officers, is obliged to decline hospitality from friends because engaged so much in carrying decisions for the judge.

The town council a thing of the past in our large towns but there has been a hard fight to dispossess her of her right to spoil the town gardens. Something should be done for the town goats, or they will run out the ordinary poor taxpayers of the age and become intolerable. The last effort comes from Corvallis where the town cows current day at the last municipal election. The *Times* says:

> A bang for her wooden nails
> And Portland for her silk
> Salem for her street car lines
> But we're for buttermilk.

This lacks the elegance of the rhyme that was born of pioneer emergencies, which ran thus:

> Champoeg for beauty
> Salem for pride
> It it hadn't been for salmon
> Oregon City would have died.

Oregon town posts have not improved in half a century.

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Alfred Wright's superior perfumes are only found in retail drug stores.

SIX PER CENT. Money to loan in amounts of $500 and up with the privilege of paying part or all before due. Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., 205 Morrison street.

Tuttle in reservations and tickets for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

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## REMARKABLE CURES BY ELECTRICITY.

### A Case Similar to Senator Conkling's Cured by the Same Fluid.

*Editor Oregonian*: Last February I was taken with pneumonia which finally resulted in deafness and a terrible pain in my head and ear. The greater part of six months I could not sleep only at short intervals. My brain was so effected that I was not competent to attend to business. Two physicians did all in their power to relieve me and one of them pronounced the case similar to that of ex-Senator Conkling which terminated in his death. I was advised to try Dr. Darrin, who cures by electricity. After a few weeks treatment I am happy to say the pain has all left, the swelling gone down and my reason has returned, and I think with a few weeks' home treatment I will be perfectly cured. I am anxious that all should know of my relief and thus publicly sign my name. HENSON McCOY.

Dufur, Wasco Co., Or.

### The Eleventh Doctor Cured Her.

*Editor Oregonian*: For eleven years I have been sorely afflicted with a complication of diseases embracing the kidneys, liver, stomach, lungs and general nervous debility. For years I had no sleep only at short intervals. For months my mind was so shattered that I was not responsible for anything I did. Had tried ten (10) physicians of various practises and all to no good effect. The eleventh was Dr. Darrin. He gave me four months' electric treatment and cured me of all my infirmities. I reside at Prineville, Or., and have two brothers and one sister living near Harrisburg, Or.—Mrs. C. Huston. William Lane and Andrew Lane—all of whom can be referred to.

MRS. JOSEPH E. SMITH.

### Singing in His Ears.

*Editor Oregonian*: I have been deaf for some time with a constant ringing noise in my ears. I had heard so much of Dr. Darrin and his cures by electricity that I was induced to try his method of cure, though I had but little faith. To my surprise and joy he has cured me perfectly. I reside near the O. R. & N. R. shops in Albina and can be referred to. GEO. C. SCOTTON.

### Deafness Cured by Electricity.

*Editor Oregonian*: I am well pleased with the treatment given by Dr. Darrin to my little girl who has been afflicted with catarrh and deafness two years. Dr. Darrin cured her in one month with electricity and medicine. Refer to me on Knott street. All the family employed by the N. P. Terminal Company, in Albina. L. D. HYNES.

### The Doctor's Place of Business.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland. Office hours from 10 to 5 o'clock daily, evenings 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, cross eyes, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctor's office.

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## The Specific A No. 1.

YOUNG MEN!

Cures positively, without fail, all cases of Gonorrhœa and Chronic Gleet, no matter of how long standing, or how obstinate. A lasting and internal remedy. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all leading druggists. Price $5. Take no other.

SNELL, REITHIU & WOODARD
Wholesale Agents, Portland.

## REAL ESTATE
—IS THE—
## ONLY SAFE INVESTMENT

A seven-room cottage, with two lots, on corner of R and Seventeenth sts., East Portland, $3000, easy terms.

Two lots on northwest corner Fifth and Clackamas streets, Holladay's addition, $2700, easy terms.

Two lots on southeast corner Fifth and G sts., on cable line, $22,000.

Lots in Dolan's addition on Hawthorne ave., $550 and upwards, one quarter cash, balance on easy terms.

Lots 7, 8, 15 and 16, block 53, Sellwood, $700, easy terms.

Two lots, northeast corner Seventeenth and I sts., $6000.

Lots 7 and 8, block 149, Caruthers addition, $2000, half cash.

4 lots in Albina Homestead for $1300, easy terms.

8 lots at Ocean Park for $400, easy terms.

23 acres on Powell's Valley road, $21,000.

12 acres near Section Line road, $13,000.

Lot 4, blk 3, Paradise Springs, $500.

¼ block, with hotel, in Sellwood, $3000.

We have a few lots left in the second Fleckie Addition, on Hawthorne avenue. Every lot is connected with a six-inch sewer, 2½ miles of track are now laid on Hawthorne avenue; cars will be running in a few weeks. These lots are 50 by 112 feet, nicely lawned, and are for sale on the following easy terms: $10 down and $10 a month, without interest.

2 lots on Fifteenth and N sts., East Portland, $4200, easy terms.

Block 20, Stephens addition, bet. Water and First, Hawthorne ave. and U sts., $21,000, $5000 cash, balance on three years' time.

6 acres on top of Mt. Tabor, $12,600.

Lo. 3, block 9, Cole's addition, $450 cash.

10 acres, near Hawthorne ave., $15,000.

2½ acres, near Base Line road, $3000.

¼ block, with fine house, on N. W. cor. Fourth and Hall sts., $13,000, easy terms.

1 lot 13, blk 30, Albina Homestead, $500.

1 acre on Hawthorne, $1500.

1 lot 8, blk 3, Cole's add., $550.

Our terms for collecting rents are $1 for each tenant for all sums under $100.

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 4½ WASHINGTON ST.

## SEALAND

The terminus of the Ilwaco and Shoalwater Bay Railroad. THE GREATEST SUMMER RESORT ON THE NORTHWEST COAST. Lies at the head of the bay, at deep water, and only twelve miles from the bar. The coming county seat and commercial metropolis of Pacific county. Now laid out and in market. Lots on the market from $50 and upwards.

For particulars and full information call on or address

B. A. SEABORG,
ILWACO, W. T.

## The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is Sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circulars free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH
BOX 27 PORTLAND, OR.

Sold by SKIRIBIG & LAUE, Druggists, corner Washington and Second sts., Portland.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT

Of British Columbia.

## CAMERON vs HARPER

Sale of Defendant's Estate.

TENDERS

Are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Estate of the Defendant in British Columbia, consisting of about

40,000 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND,

With Cattle, Horses, Agricultural Implements, etc., either en bloc as a going concern, or in parcels.

Tenders to be Delivered (Sealed)

To the undersigned on or before

The 1st Day of August, 1889.

Indorsed "Tenders for the Purchase of the Estate of Thaddeus Harper."

FOR FULL DETAILS

Of lands, chattels and Terms of Sale, etc.,

SEE CATALOGUES,

With particulars and conditions of sale which can be obtained from Mr. Charles Wilson, Solicitor for Plaintiff, from Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Solicitors for the Defendant, and from the offices of "The Times" and "Colonist," Victoria, The "World" Vancouver, The "Inland Sentinel," Kamloops, The "Oregonian," Portland, Or., The "Bulletin," San Francisco, Cal., and the British Columbia Land Investment Agency (Limited), 15 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street, London, E. C., England, and from the undersigned.

H. S. MASON,
J. C. PREVOST,
Receivers.

## Notice to Settlers on Railroad Land.

In pursuance of circular of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, notice is hereby given that the following persons now living on the lands lying south of Jacksonville, granted by the United States to said company, have failed to enter in our regular office within the time prescribed by said grant, from the date of their settlement, the purchase of said lands at the graduated rates fixed by the Company, or the Land will be sold without any regard to their improvements thereon.

All communications must be addressed to the Actg. Land Agent, Portland, Or.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Oregon & California Railroad Company.

By WM. H. MILLS,
Land Agent, San Francisco.
GEO. H. ASHLEY,
Actg. Land Agent, Portland.

Portland, Or., June 21, 1889. 2-1m

## MOUNT TABOR VILLA!

Lots in this Desirable Tract from $175 to $300.

On Suitable Terms.

WADDEL, McCULLY & CO.,
No. 5 Morrison St. - - Portland, Or.

## $225 to $500.

Lots For Sale at the above figures in

## NEWPORT,

The new Addition on the Hawthorne motor line. Seek no further, for cheaper can't be found.

29m1m EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE. Continued.

## TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. STRICTLY "INSIDE" PROPERTY.

## Looking for Investments.

ADVANTAGES.
ELEVATED.
SIGHTLY.
ACCESSIBLE.

REACHED BY
HORSE CARS,
MOTOR LINE
AND FERRY.

## Seeking Residence Property.

PRICES AND TERMS EASY. SHOULD SEE LOTS FROM $500 UPWARDS.

## HOLLADAY'S ADDITION,

THE VIEW (EASILY REACHED) UNSURPASSED.

## TO EAST PORTLAND.

This magnificent property comprises 1400 lots and lies immediately between the city of East Portland on the north and the city of Albina (population 40,000) on the south, and is reached by the street cars of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co. from either Portland or East Portland. This company is now operating two lines of street cars, one running north from Holladay's Addition through the heart of East Portland across the Morrison street bridge, and the other running due west across the new steel bridge both link to maintain in Portland. In addition to these two lines the cars of the Vancouver Motor Line run direct by through Holladay's Addition from same to south. The property can also be easily reached from the "West Side" by either the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's steam ferry or by the small ferries running from Portland to Albina. Prices of the lots are the lowest on the "East Side" are located in this addition. Address or call on

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

## GRANTS PASS,

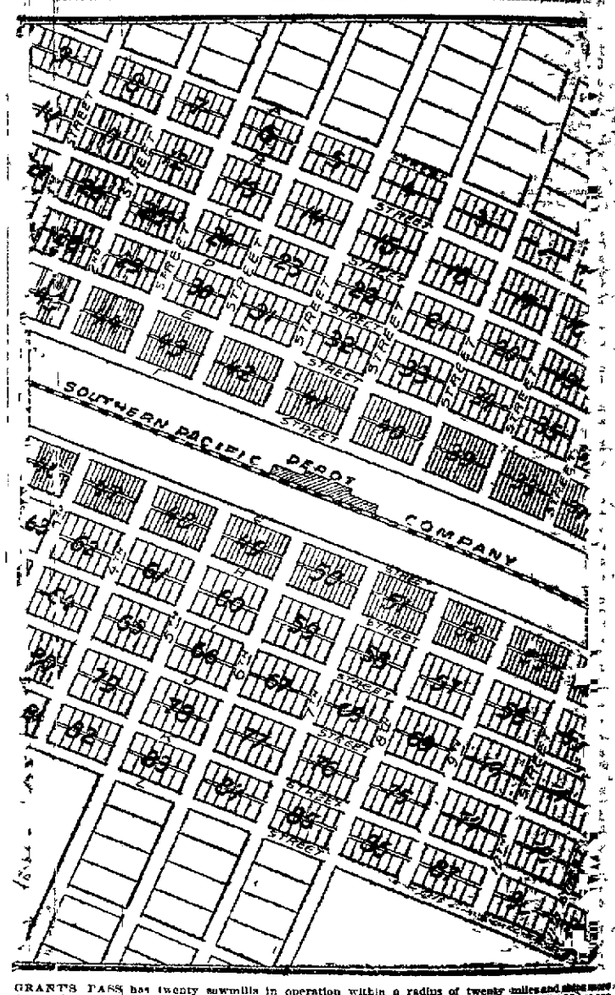
The Largest and Most Progressive City of Its Age in Oregon.

POPULATION, 1882, 200. POPULATION, 1889, 2000.

Business lots in the Original Townsite, as Shown in the Accompanying Map, $175. NO HIGHER.

Residence Lots Five Blocks From the Depot from $85 to $125. NO HIGHER.

Tickets from Portland to Grant's Pass and Return at Reduced Rates.




GRANTS PASS has twenty sawmills in operation within a radius of twenty miles and ships more lumber and manufactured woodwork than any city in Oregon except Portland. GRANTS PASS has one sash and door factory alone (the Sugeer Pine Door and Lumber Company's Plant) affording employment to 100 men. GRANTS PASS is surrounded with the timber wealth of Michigan, the precious metals of Colorado, the semi-tropic fruit belts of Southern California, and last but not least the never-failing golden grain fields of Oregon. What more is needed to make a great and prosperous city? We have been instrumental by the owners of the original townsite (who are non-residents) to close out the unsold portions of the townsite (consisting of lots and blocks and we are going to do so regardless of future values. We have no quotations with us now, town on the Pacific Coast prosperous during the past twenty years and we have no hesitancy in promoting Grants Pass one of the best places for investment in the Pacific Northwest. Lots that are now offered for $100 each in the original townsite will be worth $1000 each five years hence just as sure as that time arrives. $40,000 worth of property was sold during the late excursion and the object is to be closed out within the next 30 days.

NOTE.—The blocks abutting on the railroad have 25x100 foot lots, ranging in price from $60 to $150 each. All other lots are 50x100, with 20-foot alleyways and range in price from $35 to $150 each. The court house is in block 15, schoolhouse block 14, the leading hotel in block 41 and the new $18,000 opera house in block No. 40. The title to the property is absolutely perfect. Terms half cash, balance in one year at 10 per cent. 5 per cent off for cash.

For additional particulars address

J. T. FLYNN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS TOWNSITE COMPANY, - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON.
Or ARTHUR CONKLIN, Local Agent, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Continued.

## HOMESEEKERS

You will find that Sunnyside offers greater inducements than any other suburban tract. It has good pure water. Is high and sightly, and a five cent fare on the motor line brings you in ten minutes into the center of Portland. Prices as low as any and terms made to suit the purchaser.

J. FRED CLARK & SON,
13 Stark Street.

## WHEN YOU INVEST

Buy where you can realize a big per property at once. It increases rapidly and where you are sure of a permanent growth.

## BROOKDALE

Affords just such an opportunity and is within the means of all. It is situate on Base Line avenue, is high level and clear, is 50 per cent cheaper than any property in the neighborhood and must sell at once. Large lots, low prices, quick sales.

## LAMBERT & SARGENT,

1117 Fourth Street, East Portland.

## 40 ACRES

Adjoining Boston addition, now selling in lots at the rate of $600 per acre. This tract is on the line of the motor to the Prescott tract, and can be had at a very low figure. E. S. MILLER,
106½ Third St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Continued.

## WOODLAWN!

Situated on both sides of the Portland and Vancouver motor line, 15 minutes from the city, is the cheapest and most desirable property now on this market. It has commanding views, excellent soil, is artistically laid out, with streets converging at the station located in the center of the tract. Main avenues are eighty feet wide and the whole tract is to be entirely cleared of logs, stumps and brush free of cost to the purchaser. Lots are generally 50x100 feet and are for sale at prices varying from $100 to $350 per lot, on terms that are most reasonable. To those choosing to pay cash a liberal discount will be made. No interest charged to those buying on installments. Commutation tickets will be issued to residents at the rate of 15c for round trip, quicker transit being made than by any other line for equal distances. For maps and further particulars communicate with A. E. BORTHWICK, No. 2 Washington st., Portland, or LAMBERT & SARGENT, 1117 Fourth st., East Portland.

## SUNNYSIDE.

The best place for quick return on money invested is in the town of the Portland Smelting and Refining Works.

A GUARANTEE that the works will be built on time given with each purchase of lots. Prices are now low, but will soon advance. Be wise in time. Call at office of company, Room 12, First National Bank Building, W. Akorn, on the grounds, or

A. E. BORTHWICK,
2 Washington St., cor. Front.

## PALATINE HILL.

Is the best situated suburban property on the market.

It is easy of access by road, river and railway.

It is on the direct line of the Oregon City Electric Motor Railway.

It will increase in value more than anything else you can buy.

It is in every way the best investment you can make.

It is sold cheap and on very easy terms.

There are only a few choice lots left. Call and secure one before they are gone.

ROBERT REID,
Portland Savings Bank Building.


NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

### At Mt. Angel College and Mt. Angel Academy To-Morrow.

The commencement exercises of Mt. Angel college and Mt. Angel academy will take place to-morrow. Friends and guardians of the pupils are invited to be present. Transportation to and from Mt. Angel will be furnished on the occasion. The following is the full program of the exercises:

Overture—Instrumental [illegible] by Sister Thomas.

Drama in four acts—"Williams Merchant," by Sisters Benedicta, Frank, Columba, Thomas, Ann, Agnes, Alice and Viana. Characters as follows:

Morphy—Master [illegible]
Schultz—Master [illegible]
Ray Keller—[illegible]

All the characters have tableaux between the acts of music.

Song—[illegible]
Speech—[illegible]
Duet—[illegible]
Address—[illegible]
Valedictory—[illegible]
Song with chorus—"Home, Sweet Home."

Mount Angel Academy.

The following is the programme of exercises at Mt. Angel academy commencing at 11 A. M.

PART I.

Overture—Sister Gertrude.
Recitation—Miss Jessie Draper and Miss Anna Kraemer.
Welcome—Hymn and Address. Delivered by Miss Anna Kraemer.
Salutatory—Miss Julia Fahey.
Valedictory—Miss Mamie Fahey.
Piano Solo—Misses Julia Fahey, Clara Merrill, Mamie Armstrong, Bessie Price.
In Embryland—Recitation by the Junior class.
Birdie's Visit—Song by the Junior class.
Blumenlied—Duet, violin and piano.
Miss Ella Draper, pianist, Joseph Kraemer, violinist.
Little Nell's Prayer—Recitation by Miss Lucy Gaffney.
Quartette—Misses Draper, Mount, Gaffney and Cleaver.
Draper, Mount, Cleaver, Sister Gertrude, Sister Price.
Le Petit Carnival des Animaux—Instrumental duet, eight hands.
Performers—Misses Dunn, Harris, Draper and Fahey.
Ballad—Miss Armstrong.

PART II.

What Is the Strength Swallows Sing?—Vocal solo and chorus.
Sophia—Misses Anna and Julia Kreis, also Miss Draper.
Somebody's Mother—Recitation by Miss Mamie Fahey.
The Voice of the Nightingale—Vocal solo and chorus.
Accompanied by violin and piano.
Sometime—Quartette by Misses Gertrude, Cleaver, Scott and Draper.
Waldesgruss—Piano duet.
Performers—Misses Anna and Julia Kreis.
Recitation—Sister Gertrude.
Little Tycoe—Farce in two acts.
Miss Julia Raleigh, Miss Mamie Merrill, Miss Clara Cleaver, Miss Lucy Gaffney, Miss Anna Kraemer, Miss Julia Fahey.
Thompson Mercer—Master Armstrong.
Imogene—Miss Draper.
Mrs. Raleigh—Miss Scott.
Parcel—Master Merrill.
Valedictory—Miss Julia Fahey.
Tableau—Faith and Meet in Heaven—Pure.
Closing address by Rev. Father Orth.

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## THE QUARTERLY INSPECTION

Will Be Held of the First Regiment on 28 and July 10.

The following [illegible] orders have been issued by Colonel Beebe of regiment [illegible]:

The [illegible] will parade for inspection and review for equipment and discipline at the armory on Friday, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible] and be ready to march promptly at that hour. The [illegible] will be formed as follows: [illegible] Company A on the right, Company B next, Company C next, Company D next, Company E next, Company F next, Company G next, Company H next, Company I next, Company K next, Company L next, Company M next, Company A next, Company B next, Company C next, Company D next, Company E next, Company F next, Company G next, Company H next, Company I next, Company K next, Company L next, Company M next.

Commanding officers of companies will prepare and have ready for inspection on the return to their respective armories on the night of the 5th inst. [illegible] June 28 and 29 [illegible] to attend.

Company officers are requested to forward to the [illegible] quarterly returns [illegible] on the 1st day of July, 1889. [illegible] will meet at the armory on Tuesday, July 2d, [illegible] of all members [illegible] the company proposed for membership [illegible] during the quarter ending June 30, 1889. [illegible] number of recruits obtained by each.

The following non-commissioned officers have passed the examination [illegible] received the rank [illegible]: Sergeant Charles Harwood and Corporal George Hansen of A. Sergeant H. H. Harris, Corporal Hallock H. Hill, Artificer Davis and Private Hilbert [illegible] following non-commissioned officers of Company D are hereby reduced to the ranks: Sergeant C. D. Harvey, Corporal Magoon and Private Strauss [illegible] request and to [illegible] duty.

Honorable discharges [illegible] as follows: to Private B. H. [illegible], Private H. B. Starr and Private [illegible].

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## LILLY CLAY GAIETY COMBINATION.

This Combination Appears at New Year's for Four Performances.

To-morrow evening the management of the Lilly Clay Gaiety Combination will make their first appearance in this city at the Standard theater. The company will appear four times, commencing to-morrow evening. The Portland Standard room touched the proper chord before the curtain went up at

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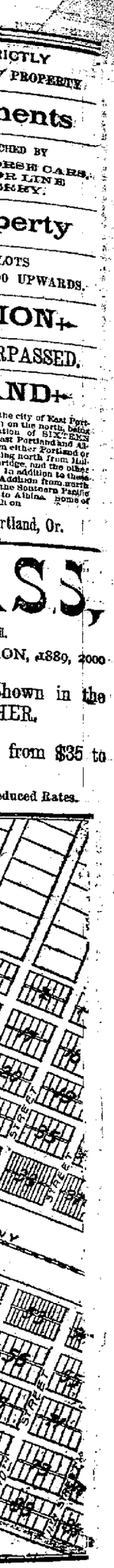

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

...n Legal College and Mt. Angel Academy To-Morrow.

...and Intervening Programmes To Be Rendered—Special Arrangements Made for Transportation to and From.

The commencement exercises at Mount ... college, Marion county, will take ... to-morrow (Thursday). Parents and ... of pupils, and all friends of educa... are invited to attend. The entertain... is expected will surpass anything of the ... ever attempted at the college. A ... programme of which will be found be... The students will present the drama ... Thomas Moore" in appropriate cos...

...ladies many will wish to attend the ... and witness the play and visit the ... Extensive railway special transporta... facilities will be provided. A special ... of the Oregonian railway (narrow ... will connect at Woodburn with regu... evening trains on the Oregon & Cali... Railroad, both north-bound and ... and an extra train will be run ... back to Woodburn to connect with ... evening trains to Salem and a special ... to Portland.

...ial trains will also be run to Silverton ... morning and evening. Tickets ... obtained at the Cleveland Oil and ... Company's store, corner of Front and ... streets, at White Bros.' music store on the East ... and at Quinlan's cigar store on the East ... train will leave East Portland at ... and return at 8 P. M.

### Mt. Angel College.

PART I.

...overture for large orchestra.
...Performers, Misses L. Draper and A. Krebs.
...Voices in Hart and Hall.....Chorus.
...Mistletoe.....Delivered by Miss A. Krebs.
...Fairy Fingers.....Piano Duet.
...Parents, Misses I. Malarkey, C. Merrill, M. Armstrong, B. Price.
...A Riddle.....Recitation by the Minims.
...Little Helen.....Song by the Junior Class.
...Evening Morn.....Duet, violin and piano.
...Violinist, L. Draper; pianist, J. Krebs.
...Cole Mole's Surprise Party.....Operetta.
...O. Bowding, N. Dunn, W. Mount, P. Goulet, S. Draper, I. Malarkey, G. Cleaver, E. Settlemyer, C. Fool, B. Price.
...Merry Carnival, Instrumental duet, eight hands. Performers, Misses N. Dunn, A. Hartman, L. Raleigh, M. Armstrong.

PART II.

...Shall the Song the Swallows Sing?...Vocal duet. Soprano, Misses A. and J. Krebs; alto, Miss J. Hines; pianist, Miss L. Draper.
...Beckley's Mother.....Recitation. Miss M. Donnerberg.
...The Voice of the Great Creator.....Vocal solos and chorus. Accompanied by violin and piano.
...Recitation.
...Brave, G. Cleaver, E. Settlemyer, L. Draper.
...Waltzing at Eve.....Piano quartette. Performers, Misses A. and J. Krebs, M. Donnenberg, L. Raleigh.
...Little Phebe.....Fairy tale, in two scenes. Misses L. Raleigh, C. Merrill, M. Grones, F. Thompson, M. Colebrook, M. Armstrong, I. Malarkey, L. Draper, N. Cain, M. Cain, G. Cain, S. Settlemyer, O. Downing.
...Recollections.....Delivered by Miss J. Krebs.
...Heart on Earth and Meet in Heaven.....Farewell song.
...Closing address by Rev. Father Orth, of Portland.

## THE QUARTERLY INSPECTION

...Will Be Held of the First Regiment June 28, 29 and July 10.

The following military orders have been issued by Colonel C. F. Beebe, of the First regiment, O. N. G.:

The various companies of this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, for quarterly inspection and muster as follows: Companies A, C, D, E, G, I and K on Friday, June 28. Assembly at these headquarters at 8 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the adjutant at the same hour and place.

Company B at its armory, in Hillsboro, on Saturday, June 29, at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Company H at its armory, in Astoria, on Wednesday, July 10, at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Commanding officers of companies will prepare muster rolls, property and financial returns in triplicate, and quarterly returns of discharges in duplicate, to and including June 28.

Commanding officers of companies will forward to these headquarters, not later than Tuesday, July 2, returns of the names of all members of their companies who have proposed for membership, recruits enlisted during the quarter ending June 30 next, together with the number of recruits proposed by each.

The following non-commissioned officers were passed the examining board and received their warrants: Sergeant E. E. Caywood and Corporal George Hansen, Company A; Sergeants J. H. Johannsen, Edward Redlick, H.D. Thing; and Corporals Charles Wertz and Lyman Gillett, Company H. The following non-commissioned officers in Company D are hereby reduced to the ranks: Sergeant C. Delaney and Corporals E. O. Hagoon and Leo Strauss at their own request, and corporal J. Deeds for neglect of duty.

Honorable discharges have been issued as follows: to Sergeant Henry Denlinger and Private B. R. Smith, Company I; Privates R. S. Byron and Henry Senn, Company C.

## KILLY CLAY GAIETY COMPANY.

...The Combination to Appear at New Park Theater for Four Performances.

To-morrow evening the members of the Killy Clay Gaiety Company will make their first appearance in this city at the New Park theater. The company will appear only four times, concluding the engagement Saturday evening. The Pittsburg *Press* has this to say of the company:

Standing room touched the premium long before the curtain went up at Harry Williams's academy last evening. Lilly Clay's Gaiety company being the attraction. The first part consisted of a "Soiree musicale," the selections being new and the witticisms of Messrs. Van Osten, Sheeran, Emmerson and Cook were clever and not belonging to the distant past. The vaudeville features of the programme were novel and well received. The principal attraction, however, was the production of the extravaganza "Rosinson Crusoe," which was beautifully set and unusually well rendered by the full strength of the company. The costumes of the ladies were bright, light and dazzling, and their efforts were rewarded by enthusiastic plaudits. Packed houses will rule at the academy this week.

## CITIZENS' MEETING AT VANCOUVER.

Resolutions Adopted in Regard to the Recent Heavy Fire—The Celebration, Etc.

THE OREGONIAN'S Vancouver correspondent sends the following under date of June 25:

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Vancouver at the Standard theater last night the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That notwithstanding the recent calamity by which has befallen our city, it is the unanimous sense of this mass meeting that no effort will be abated to make the 4th of July celebration a splendid success in every particular, and that the proceeds be forwarded to the Johnstown sufferers, as was originally contemplated by our citizens.

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Vancouver, recognizing the efficient and heroic services rendered by the volunteer fire department, so ably assisted by the militia, the officers and soldiers of Vancouver barracks and the Portland fire department, herewith extend the thanks of our people to them all, and express further the hope that our recent experience will tend to an increase in the membership of the fire department and its more perfect organization.

*Resolved*, That the fire hydrant system of Vancouver Barracks has demonstrated the fact that it affords practical protection to the government property adjoining; that it is the sense of this meeting that steps should be taken to procure similar works at the earliest possible time and we will uphold every effort made to procure the same.

*Resolved*, That we approve the recent action of the council in establishing a fire limit and protect that the same will result in preserving and building up our city in a substantial manner and proving the wisdom of their course.

*Resolved*, That the preservation of the property of our city demands a proper bell and electric fire alarm system and we demand that the city council shall take immediate steps to procure the same.

*Resolved*, That we tender our grateful thanks to the good people of Tacoma for their generous offer to render us assistance.

The celebration of the Fourth of July at Vancouver, W. T., will undoubtedly be a very enjoyable occasion. The committee of arrangements are unsparing in their efforts to make it a grand success. The sham battle will be a most interesting feature, and owing to the zealous and patriotic participance on the part of the First regiment of the Oregon National Guard the number of troops engaged will be such as to exhibit extensive field operations. The fireworks will be unusually beautiful.

## FROM CENTRALIA.

A Budget of Small Talk From This Thriving Little Town.

CENTRALIA, W. T., June 25.—Centralia is making preparations for a good time on the Fourth of July. The best of speakers will be provided for the occasion.

The new schoolhouse is going up rapidly and will be a very pretty building. There will also be a $5000 school built in the new addition, and the Grace seminary, on the hill, will make three good schools, a need we have long felt here.

A fire company has been organized here and a hook and ladder outfit and buckets have already been ordered, which we hope will soon be in good running order.

S. R. James has put in a large Douglas pump, which, in case of fire, can throw water thirty feet high with the help of six or seven men. This is a great addition in these dry times, when fires seem to be visiting so many places on all sides.

The Centralia *News* will issue 5000 copies on Wednesday, the day Sells's circus visits here, which will be distributed among the crowd. The editor is a man who has the interest of his town in view.

The real estate business is looking up. One firm has sold property to the amount of $12,000 since the first of this month. The other firms are doing an equally good business.

Dr. Green has sold his residence and practice to Dr. J. B. McDonald, of Dakota, for $4000. The doctor says this is the most picturesque little town he has seen in his travels.

New sidewalks are being laid all through town—good substantial ones and ten feet wide.

The committee for the fire company will get up an entertainment for the purpose of helping to purchase the apparatus needed.

Centralia will soon have a daily paper. An enterprising Eastern man is about to start it.

The Centralia Manufacturing Company are putting new machinery into their sawmill, which is leased to Messrs. Murphy & Stutsell.

## PAID THE PENALTY.

Michael Rizzolo Hanged for the Murder of Paymaster McClure in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 25.—Michael Rizzolo, alias "Red-nosed Mike," was hanged here at 10 o'clock today.

The crime for which he paid the penalty was committed on October 19, 1888. J. Brainerd McClure, paymaster for Contractor Charles McFadden, accompanied by Hugh Flannigan, a stable boss, were driving from Wilkesbarre to the railroad camps above Miners' Mills with $12,000 intended to pay off the workmen. Michael Rizzolo, Guisseppe Beverono and Vinoseo Vellati lay in wait on a lonely mountain road, expecting the arrival of McClure and Flannigan. On their approach Rizzolo fired three shots into Flannigan killing him. Beverono shot McClure twice, killing him.

Although Milso and his companion were suspected and arrested they were discharged and soon after left the city, going to Poughkeepsie, taking with them their plunder of $12,000. Beverono and Vellati escaped to Italy with their booty. The latter's evidence was secured, which led to Mike's arrest, confession and conviction.

Rizzelo's last night on earth was spent in prayer. He refused to partake of breakfast, taking only a cup of milk, saying to the sheriff that he was ready and to hurry with his work without any delay, as he was prepared to die. He was courageous to the last. His neck was not broken and he died hard of strangulation.

## SHE DESERVED HER FATE.

A Woman Hanged for the Murder of Her Husband and Two Children.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Mrs. Sarah Jane Whitling was hanged here this morning at 10 o'clock. The body was cut down at 10:40.

The crime for which Mrs. Whitling suffered the extreme penalty was the deliberate poisoning of her husband and two children for the purpose of securing the small insurance which she carried on each of their lives. The husband died on March 20, 1888, one child on April 24 and the other on May 26.

After her arrest the woman made a full confession, detailing the agony her little ones suffered as she slowly poisoned them. Her sweet faced daughter, aged 9 years, lingered in excruciating pain for three days. The aggregate insurance received for the murders was less than $400.

Mrs. Whitling's bearing throughout the terrible ordeal was a most remarkable exhibition of fortitude and resignation to fate. During the entire morning she never for a moment showed the slightest evidence of weakness, but frequently expressed her pleasure at the prospect of meeting her husband and children.

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

George McAnn, awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, in a cell near that of Mrs. Whitling, hanged himself this morning.

## A SEMI-PANICKY MARKET.

Speculation in Coffee Yesterday—A Decline of Eighty to Ninety Points.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Speculation in coffee this morning was of a semi-panicky character. Early cables from Havra and Hamburg reported a most marked decline. Large blocks of coffee were thrown on the market at steadily yielding prices. The first call lasted for fully twenty-five minutes, at which time there were fully 40,000 bags sold at a decline of eighty to ninety points.

### Paris Exposition.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner of Washington.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

## NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

Seattle's Credit in the Money Centers of the Country.

Idaho and Statehood—Breeding Horses in the Willamette Valley—The Quinalt Country—State and Territory Items.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The vital consideration with Seattle at the present time concerns her credit in the money centers of the country. There is not money enough here to provide house room for the homeless business of the city. To rehabilitate the burnt district we must get capital from abroad. The importance, then, of proceeding with great caution in municipal affairs requiring large expenditure of money is manifest. An increased water supply we must have for the protection of capita now coming and to come into the burnt district, and for the general protection of the city. A sewer system is another absolute necessity. We must have a paid fire department with improved appliances, including an electric fire alarm system. Changes in street lines and grades must be made and new streets must be opened up. Under the most careful administration these improvements will cost a large amount of money, and that sum should not be increased by hasty, ill-considered and unbusinesslike expenditures. We must go about the business of creating a city debt with the greatest possible care to save every possible dollar, and to put every dollar which must be spent where it will do the most good. Economy in public expense will be noted to our credit in those places where we need credit, while a policy of extravagance would make it difficult to secure financial accommodations.

## IDAHO'S IMPERATIVE NEED.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The importance of perfect unity in the Idaho constitutional convention is so great that it must be secured. Our advice to republicans is to make any needed concession to secure such a result. Statehood rests upon it, for unless a solid front shall be presented to congress in asking for the boon of statehood, the claims of those dissatisfied, whether just or not, will be taken up and championed by the party in congress that will be seeking for reasons to oppose the measure, and the hope of statehood will be filibustered to death. Aside from the local matter of statehood and all its advantages, just now the West needs more representation in congress. Our silver and lead interests, and the question of the best and surest way of utilizing all the water in the springs, hills and streams of this arid region, require not only the most subtle intellects that can be brought into service, but also as strong a delegation as can be obtained in congress. If six representatives and ten senators can be added to our friends in congress, their very presence will have a good effect and their united demand will receive respectful attention. The importance of this is too great to be frittered away, and it seems to us the fact will be so apparent to all men of all parties in Idaho, that they will, by common consent, come together, and if there is dissatisfaction anywhere, they will meet with a determination to have that dissatisfaction removed. More hopes center in Idaho than in almost any other region of this republic; it is a giant that has but just begun to stretch its mighty arms, and its advancement is going to be so rapid that the steadying control of statehood will very soon be an imperative need. Our Northern friends in such an emergency must not, and we are sure will not, make any mistake.

## HORSES FOR THE MARKET.

Forsons From the East Going Into the Business Near Salem.

Salem Statesman, 25th.

A few days ago three strange gentlemen arrived in the city and have made very little noise until yesterday, when a *Statesman* reporter found them in their quarters and held an interview. These gentlemen are from Ohio and Nebraska, and come highly recommended both as private citizens and possessing good business qualifications.

The company is composed of W. H. Phelps, of Beaver City, Nebraska, who has heretofore been a prominent banker and has had the honor of holding several public trusts; W. F. Seaver, of Beaver City, Nebraska, a prominent lawyer and land man; also C. F. Lansing, of Toledo, Ohio, a merchant of high repute. Yesterday these gentlemen completed negotiations for the following property:

Messrs. Lansing, Seaver and Phelps purchased the 145-acre tract of land belonging to Alfred Savage, northeast of the city, paying $125 per acre, making a total of $18,125.

W. H. Phelps purchased the 13 acre Adair place, adjoining the above tract, and paid the sum of $4500 for the same.

W. F. Seaver purchased ten acres of E. M. White, of the Dickenson farm, for which he paid $2000.

The three transactions amount to $24,625, and more purchases are to be made by these gentlemen yet.

Mr. Seaver and Mr. Phelps will open a law office here soon and do a general business in this line. Mr. Lansing leaves to-morrow for his home in Ohio, and will return in sixty days with his family to make this his future home. He will open out in some line of mercantile business as soon as he can look over the situation after his return.

The land purchased by these gentlemen will be used principally for raising fine blooded horses. Mr. Phelps will look after this business mostly for the other gentlemen. They have a number of relatives and friends that will come and locate here soon, and will buy homes as above and help improve the country. Mr. Phelps said if Salem did not make a thriving city of at least 75 000 people before she stopped then his judgment would fail him for the first time, and he had witnessed the rise of almost every Western town. He said that as to the advertising being done for the state, he was more impressed by the pamphlets being sent out by the Oregon Land Company than of any he had ever seen or read, and they were doing the most effective work.

These gentlemen will probably purchase more property to-day, as they express themselves as only "sampling" so far, and if they were pleased with the "sample" purchased yesterday they then would buy some land.

## THE QUINAULT COUNTRY.

A Hunter's Paradise in the Northwest Corner of Washington.

Hoquiam Washingtonian.

In their recent hunting trip to the Quinault country, Messrs. Calhoun and DeGroat went by boat to Oahut, and thence by team to the Quinault agency, at the reservation. Here they were entertained by the agent, Mr. Rylet, and securing an Indian guide, packing blanket, tent, provisions, etc., in which they were kindly assisted by Dr. Huston, of the reservation, they left the agency about noon and commenced poling up the river, a swift stream full of rapids. The banks are bold and well covered with alder, cottonwood, fir and spruce. The river has a fine gravel bottom its whole length. The canoe was propelled by two Indians, one in each end of the boat, and both using a pole, the current being too swift for the use of oars and paddles.

The river seems well stocked with blueback or Quinault salmon, which the Indians catch in traps.

Good farming lands were observed along the river.

The party was one and one-half days in going up the river to Quinault lake—a body of water elevated about 700 feet above the sea. The lake is about one and three-fourths miles wide by four in length. It is a beautiful body of water, the water being cold and clear. It is known to be over 600 feet deep in places and is supplied by streams flowing from the Olympic mountains. Its banks are well defined and timbered to the water's edge.

The lake is well filled with speckled trout of two varieties, and the Quinault salmon are found here in abundance.

From the north flows the Little Quinault, which the party were one day in ascending and only two hours on the return trip. This stream flows between the mountains, fed by the snow-capped peaks, and is very cold and as clear as crystal.

The whole country about the lake is covered with fine timber, many of the trees being eight to ten feet in diameter and 100 feet to the first limbs.

This country being unsurveyed and unsettled is perfectly wild, and bear, deer, elk, beaver and small game are plenty. The surrounding mountains are heavily covered with timber from base to top, and are still showing samples of last winter's snows.

## IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Much Excitement Over the Proposition to Interpellate the Government.

PARIS, June 25.—In the chamber of deputies this evening Daguerre asked leave to interpellate the government in regard to the violation of parliamentary immunity, which the authorities of Angouleme had committed in causing the arrest and detention of Laissant and himself.

Prime Minister Tirard, in response, declared that it would be best to postpone the discussion of the project until Friday, in order that there might be no delay in the consideration of the budget.

Daguerre insisted upon an immediate discussion.

De Montjou denounced the interpellation of Daguerre as an attempt to obstruct the passage of the budget. He warned the republicans to take care lest they fall into the pit their enemies had prepared for them.

De Montjou's remarks were greeted with applause by the left, which increased Le Jeune and he sprouted, derisively, "Cunaille." Some disorder ensued. Wheel quiet was restored Le Jeune apologized for his exclamation, but the president censured him and excluded him from the chamber.

The motion to postpone the interpellation was then carried by a vote of 302 to 231.

The disorder caused by Lejeune's insulting exclamation lasted for fully 10 minutes. There was a general scuffle, the combatants using their fists freely, and tearing one another's hair until separated by the ushers.

Andrieux was seen prodding a reporter, and the whole house joined in the uproar.

## EDITOR DAWSON'S MURDERER.

Governess Helene French, the Cause of the Killing, on the Witness Stand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25.—The McDow trial was resumed this morning. The state thus far has established beyond question the fact of the killing, the fact that McDow shot Dawson in the back, and the fact that he tried to bury the body.

Helene French, governess of Captain Dawson's children and the cause of the shooting, testified that she met McDow for the first time in February and had almost daily interviews with him until the day of the shooting. She had an interview with him in Captain Dawson's library, also in an outhouse in Captain Dawson's yard. He kissed her twice. The final interview was in an upper part of the city, where McDow endeavored to take her into a room in the house of an old colored woman. She refused and returned home. McDow gave her a gold watch. He promised to get a divorce from his wife. She never permitted any impropriety, and thought McDow's object in making her go into the colored woman's house was to escape discovery by a detective, said by McDow to be following them.

## LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Cleveland and New York the Winners Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5. Game called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain. Base hits—Pittsburg 6, Washington 5. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Washington 2. Umpire—Fessenden. Batteries—Pittsburg, Galvin and Fields; Washington, Keefe. Daly and Mack.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Indianapolis 6, Boston 4. Base hits—Indianapolis 10, Boston 5. Errors—Indianapolis 4, Boston 1. Umpire—Curry. Batteries—Indianapolis, Boyle and Buckley; Boston, Radbourn and Ganzel.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 6. Base hits—Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 7. Umpire—McQuade. Batteries—Cleveland, O'Brien and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Gleason and Schriver.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Chicago 8, New York 12. Base hits—Chicago 9, New York 11. Errors—Chicago 9, New York 6. Umpire—Lynch. Batteries—Chicago, Dyer, Hutchinson and Darling; New York, Crane and Ewing.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Baltimore 8, Athletics 7.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3.

BROOKLYN, June 25.—Brooklyn 2, Columbus 4.

## TURF EVENTS.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 25.—There was a fine attendance up to the second race to-day, and the weather was pleasant, but then it began to rain slightly.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Kingston won in 1:29. Volunteer second, Persimmons third.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Eolus won in 1:28 4-5. Defense second, Belinda third.

Three-fourths of a mile—Blackburn won in 1:15½. Druidess second, Kenwood third.

Mile and three-sixteenths—J. A. B won in 2:03 1-5. Fresno second, Sam Wood third.

Mile and one-half—Tenover won in 2:35 2-5. Firenzi second, Marauder third.

Mile and three-eighths—Jubal won in 2:25 4-5. Littrell second, Hilleck third.

One and one-eighth mile—Ballston won in 1:56 4-5. Bluegrass second, Bessie June third.

WASHINGTON PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The attendance was large to-day and the track fast.

Mile and a sixteenth, 3-year-olds—Long Dance won, Duke of the Highlands, second; Magram, third; time, 1:50.

Mile, maiden 3-year-olds—Robin Hood won, Logic second, Miss Jackson third; time, 1:43½.

Five-eighths of a mile, 2-year-old fillies—Daisy F won, Fly Away second, English Lady third; time, 1:01½.

Mile and an eighth—Azore won, Bonita second, Beaconsfield third; time, 1:54½.

Three-fourths of a mile, all ages—Big Brown Jug won, Arundel second, Glendelia third; time, 1:16½.

Three-fourths of a mile, all ages—Sallie Hager won, Princess Bowling second, Pink Cottage third; time, 1:14.

## THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

The Reported Purchase of the Kansas City & Texas Corroborated.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—Some days ago it was announced on rather indefinite authority that the Dutch bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway had successfully negotiated for the purchase of the Kansas City & Pacific railway. To-night, in an interview, Receiver George Eddy, of the former road, confirmed the statement, although he refused to divulge the price agreed upon or any of the other details of the purchase.

## COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Yale Freshman Crew Loses to the University of Pennsylvania.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—The two-mile race between Yale and University of Pennsylvania freshmen crews was rowed this evening over the Thames river course and was won by the latter by about three-quarters of a boat's length. Official time—Pennsylvania, 10:08¾; Yale, 10:11¾. The race, although very close from start to finish, was utterly devoid of excitement or enthusiasm.

## THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Nothing Further Possible To Be Done at the Pine Ridge Agency.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., June 25.—The unfriendly combination here remains intact. The Indians are evidently awaiting instructions from outside advisers.

As matters now stand, it is useless to spend more time at present and the commissioners will leave, presumably on Thursday, for the Crow Creek agency. At Rosebud many signatures will be received after the commissioners leave.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Opening of the Annual Session at Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, June 25.—The annual session of the Chautauqua Assembly began in their new tabernacle this evening.

Rev. George Lorimer, of Chicago, lectured on "The French Revolution or from Kingdom to Empire." The attendance is the largest in the history of the assembly.

### Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president appointed to-day: Henry H. Lawrence, to be assayer of the mint at San Francisco, and Michael E. Smith to be assayer of the mint at Denver.

The president also appointed to-day W. M. Masey to be postmaster at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

## BUILDING NEW RAILROADS.

The Contract Signed on the Astoria and Coast Line.

Resumption of Work on the Eastern Extension of the Oregon Pacific—Villard and the Northern Pacific.

Astoria Transcript, June 24.

To-day the popular pulse is beating at the normal rate. The feverish condition of affairs of the past week has cooled down to a tenor of considerateness, and people are getting their eyes open to the fact that they have been gaping at a ghost and swallowing a wind-bag, after all, regarding railroad arrangements.

The contract entered into between the A. & S. C. Railroad Company and the Pacific Construction Company at once places the project upon a solid basis and divests it of any chimerical and impracticable features which may have been attached to it in the minds of men heretofore.

Mr. William Reed, authorized by the Pacific Construction Company, signed the contract. He is also made ex-officio president of the A. & S. C Co. The directorship is still in the hands of the old regime and will so remain until the Pacific Construction Company has earned a controlling interest by completing the road through to the Willamette valley. In lieu of the capital it thus invests it is to receive $20,000 in first mortgage bonds and $10,000 in stock per mile, to be issued as fast as the road is completed and accepted.

This Pacific Construction Company is the same one that put the Oregon & California road through to the California line. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to see what relation they may bear to the Southern Pacific, or of the capital they enlist in the enterprise.

It is one of the most auspicious events that has ever occurred to the country that this company has taken hold of the project. The first great item is that from the first day of the construction outside capital begins its distribution throughout the country, and that is the very important material we are after. A general air of stability and strength will hang over the work under the new regime, which it would have been difficult to have shown under the management of a home company.

Now, then, let us hail the consummation of this contract with self-gratulation. Let us welcome with cordial friendship every railroad project that shall take up its onward march toward the city of the setting sun and the land of promise.

Let them all come; the more, the merrier. Let them bring all their friends over to settle and invest with us. Let all of Portland, with every dollar they can rake and scrape, come down and join with Astoria in the avalanche of progress which it will soon hurl upon the world, and help us to make it in fact the great city of Oregon, as it is by nature designed. It is folly to say that we don't want anybody to come. We want everybody to come and bring their capital and their public spirit and help to build our city up. Else, there is no need of a railroad, no use of talking about increasing the city's growth.

## THE OREGON PACIFIC.

The New Contract for Construction of Twenty Miles, Including the Cascade Tunnel.

The Albany *Herald* of Tuesday has the following particulars about the new contract for extension of the Oregon Pacific:

A contract was let at Corvallis last evening to Messrs. J. S. Antonelle and Loring B. Doe of San Francisco, for the construction of twenty miles of road on the Oregon Pacific eastward from this city. The contract begins five miles this side of the tunnel, including it and extending fifteen miles east of it, which will complete the road almost to the summit, about sixty miles east of Albany. The company already has about four miles of road completed at the summit.

These gentlemen, who are experienced railroad contractors, having just completed a big contract on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, will begin work at once and a thousand or more men will within a few days be put to work on the road.

They will make a trip over the road Wednesday, with a view of purchasing the plant of Messrs. Jacobs & Neugas, which will be added to their own plant.

The Oregon Pacific Company has nine miles of steel rails in this city, twenty-one miles in San Francisco, and it is said has just completed a purchase of 400 miles to be used in pushing the road through to Boise City.

This resumption of work will be good news to the people of this city. It is said the work will be pushed with vigor all summer and that additional contracts will be let which will take the road into Eastern Oregon before autumn.

## VILLARD AND THE NORTHERN.

Tacoma News.

Mr. Villard hopes to gain control of the Northern Pacific next October through the Oregon & Transcontinental holdings of Northern Pacific stock. Perhaps he can do so, as the Oregon & Transcontinental holdings amount to $20,000,000. But it is not altogether certain that he can. Mr. Smith's success in opposing the Villard ascendancy over the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company may serve to thwart his Northern Pacific aspirations. Mr. Smith was prepared to attack the legality of the existence of the Oregon & Transcontinental, and that his points were well taken is evidenced by the alacrity with which Mr. Villard conceded everything Mr. Smith claimed. It might be well for those whose interests are opposed to Mr. Villard and are consequently opposed to his return to power in the Northern Pacific to call upon Elijah Smith and borrow that rabbit's foot from him until after the next Northern Pacific election. What is sauce for the goose is certainly sauce for the gander, and if the Oregon & Transcontinental has no legal existence when it comes to controlling the O. R. & N., there is no good reason that we can see why it should control the Northern Pacific. The *News* is entirely disinterested in the proceedings, of course, and discusses the affair dispassionately, and as doing no interests at stake. If, however, we were a Northern Pacific stockholder, you may depend upon it we should pursue exactly the same line of battle laid down by the modern prophet Elijah; who, unlike his prototype, forced his enemy ascend up. There is nothing succeeds like success. Elijah's methods were a pronounced success.

## THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

D A Karl, Aurora
P J Monnat, Bridal Veil
E Hanson, Oroville
C G Wiley, do
W E Garretson, Dalles
C G Braden & f, St John
M W Smith & w, Baker
J W Epley, do
J G Wilson, Salem
I Munch, do
H McMasters, LaCama
C F Branson, Sheridan
C C Brower, Astoria
E L Gray, do
C Beanford, Cornelius
E Schiefflin & w, do
W T Schofield, do
J H Nickey, La Camas
F Giesy, Aurora
E Bick, do
C F Smith, San Fran
H E Nelson, do
W Davis, Seattle
F A Shank, do
Mrs Lewis, do
Mrs Jones, do
Mrs Brown, do
J F Muller, Pasadena
C C Jenks & w, San Diego
Mrs A L Hodge, do
G H Burnette, Salem
F K Ackerson, do
Z F Moody, do
E Trickey, do
W F Hines, do
J M Harper, Seattle
H E Burbwick & w, Moorsville
J S Hinshaw & w, Baker
D Landon, Dundee
C Hunter, Hunters
A Olsen, do
W James, Philadelphia
E M Wharton, Olympia
D C White, do
F H Marion, Drain
D West, Westport
B Wolverton, Spokane
I R Wolverton, do
W Miller & w, d
W W Mitchell, Dalles
F H Sarprenant, Astoria
Mrs Allen, Forest Grove
W Schwing & w, Washington
A B Copper & w, do
C H Mathing & f, Los Angeles
Mrs H Roberts, San Diego
Mrs R V Barton, do
Miss M Fischer, do

GILMAN.

S D Ives, San Francisco
Kirkham Wright, do
G H Johnston, do
L S Ives, St Paul
Moishe Olig, Oglville, NY
M Brown, New York
J Goodman, Gervais
A T Bacham, San Fran
C Russell, Walla Walla
Francis Hall, Tacoma
H S Chauman, Alaska
F D Butcher, St Paul
F Borchile d, San Fran
C B Croxand, Toledo
E M Webb & w, Chicago
A K Sweetaf, Kansas City
A R Creigh, Chicago
D O Donelson, Milwaukee
E P Heine, New York
S S Stitt, Chicago
J Foster, do
C E Eckerson, Hackensack
M W Murray, Oakland
G D Griffin, do
S Myers, Boston
A Frant, Salem
F S Cooper, Independence
T J Buford, Yaquina City
E M Bridewell, do

### Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.


Cuticura Remedies

Are Simply Infallible.

MY DAUGHTER, MARY CECILIA BRUNOLD, was afflicted with the worst case of eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scabs. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over ten months, but, instead of getting better, the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could afford for medical treatment, to a medical college where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. My wife had to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the medicine they gave her did not have time to act, even if there was any virtue in it, it was changed so often by orders of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to quit all doctoring and try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health, and well, to the surprise of hundreds.

The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chautauqua and Ewing Avenues, who sold us the CUTICURA REMEDIES, is as much astonished as any of us. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked a complete cure, and we have used but a little more than three fourths of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and a proportionate amount of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczema, as the doctors all admit, ever seen in this city, and that she has been cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, after the best physicians and remedies failed.

I shall be glad to have any one call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may see for himself what your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case.

CHAS. B. BRUNOLD, 2905 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Cuticura Remedies

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, and curing every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the SKIN, SCALP, and BLOOD, and humors, blotches, sores, scales, crusts, ulcerations, swellings, abscesses, tumors, and loss of hair, whether simple or scrofulous, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible curatives for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by druggists and chemists throughout the world. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents per box; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his $5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. $4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. $3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. $2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. $2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE. $2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Deal

## COURTS, COUNTY OFFICERS.

### The Injunction Suit Against Constructing the New City Hall.

Action for Damages—Chinese Children Surrendered—Thos. Ware Excused—Provisional Injunction—Before Judge Tanner.

The suit of William Church, jr., vs. the City of Portland to test the validity of the action of the city in preparing for the construction of a city hall on the south plaza block, came before Judge Stearns on the city's demurrer to the complaint yesterday afternoon.

William C. Muir, counsel for the plaintiff, held that the construction of a city hall on the plaza would be illegal, inasmuch as the property had been dedicated to the city with a view of having it maintained as a place of amusement and recreation.

City Attorney Adams and H. H. Northup held the construction of a public building on land donated for a public square was perfectly legal.

Judge Stearns rendered a *pro forma* decision sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the suit. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

SUIT FOR PERSONAL DAMAGES.

The case of John Nilson against the Oregon Improvement Company was tried in the United States circuit court yesterday. Emmons & Emmons for the plaintiff; and Jos. Simon for the defendant. The jury, after being out about an hour, returned a verdict for defendant.

This was a suit to recover damages for an injury received by plaintiff while assisting in unloading the collier Willamette at the coal bunkers in January last. The coal between decks had been removed, and Nilson and several others had commenced to get out the coal in the lower hold. The coal was shoveled into tubs holding about 1400 pounds, which was hoisted up about sixty feet, when it was swung in over a chute by a hand running around a drum, and a man stationed on a platform touched off or unfastened a catch, causing the tub to tip over and dump the coal down the chute into the bunkers. As a tub of coal was swung in the man touched off the catch, when the belt was thrown off the pulley and the tub swung out again, and the coal was poured down into the hold of the vessel. The other men all got safe between decks, and Nilson was getting in, but his left leg was sticking out when the coal came down, and the bones were broken and the bones of his ankle fractured by the falling coal.

Plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to recover damages owing to the negligence of the company in using a slack band, and it was in evidence that the "boss" had been told that it was slack, and that it had slipped two or three times that day.

The defense maintained that the dumper threw off the catch too soon, and that plaintiff was guilty of negligence in standing under the tub, when he should have got between decks, as his fellow-laborers did.

The court charged that Peterson, the dumper, was a fellow servant with plaintiff and that if the accident occurred through his negligence in discharging the catch too soon the company was not liable, and further charged that if plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence the company was not liable, and also instructed the jury that if it appeared that the engineer could have stopped the tub and prevented the accident and failed to do so he was guilty of contributory negligence and the company was not liable.

The jury after being out about an hour returned a verdict for defendant. It was shown that the company had taken care of the man and paid his expenses at the hospital for three or four months, and that he would probably be able to do ordinary labor in a year or so.

The court said to the jury that the trial of the case was unsatisfactory because counsel came into court without knowing anything about the machinery by which the accident was caused, and without any diagram of it and trusted to obtaining information from witnesses after they were called to the stand, which was unfortunate as the witnesses were principally Scandinavians whose knowledge of the English language was imperfect.

R. CLINTON AGAIN IS TROUBLE.

R. Clinton, alias Perry, alias Carter, an ex-convict, who has figured in the minor courts of this city for some time, and who narrowly escaped going to the penitentiary some two months ago for embezzling funds of the *Commercial Advertiser*, was arraigned in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday on charges of attempted blackmail and forgery. From the testimony adduced it seems that Clinton has been masquerading for some time past as a reporter of THE OREGONIAN.

The complainant against Clinton on the first accusation is A. W. Schwan, residing on Third and Jefferson streets. He testified that on Thursday last the defendant came to him representing that his name was Dick Carter and that he was a reporter on THE OREGONIAN. He told Schwan that he had an article sworn to by a woman accusing him of having been in the penitentiary, of having set fire to buildings, robbed a bank, killed four wives, etc.

Clinton claimed that he had the matter for the article that was to appear in THE OREGONIAN in his pocket, but that the original copy was in the hands of a weekly paper that would suppress it for $25. Clinton was at that time employed on the weekly paper soliciting advertisements. He is also charged with forging the names of E. Howe and L. Zimmerman to orders for advertisements.

Justice Tuttle held the defendant to appear before the grand jury with bonds fixed at $500 on each charge.

The man is unquestionably an impostor, as he is entirely unknown to the management of THE OREGONIAN and has never been at any time employed on it in any capacity, whatever.

POLICE COURT.

The following cases constituted Judge Tanner's grist in the police court yesterday afternoon: "Fiddler" Williams, drunk, discharged; Thomas Williams, drunk, $2; John Doe, drunk and disorderly, $10; A. L. Beard, permitting stock to run at large, continued.

C. L. Sibert, charged with lewd cohabitation with Bertha Ware, waived examination and was held to answer before the grand jury under bonds in the sum of $1000. Another charge of seduction under promise of marriage will be filed against him. Bertha Ware will have an examination this afternoon.

David Cameron, charged with robbing James Graham of a purse containing $80 and a promissory note, in the Young American saloon, on Third street, between Morrison and Yamhill, will have a hearing in court this afternoon. Graham was held as a witness.

TO MODIFY THE INJUNCTION.

A motion to modify the provisional injunction in the cases of O. P. and L. B. Ison and Strother Ison vs. the Nelson Mining Company will come up for hearing in the U. S. circuit court to-day. The plaintiffs state that their crops are being ruined for want of water, and ask that they be allowed to use among them 900 inches till such time as their crops shall be out of danger from the drouth. The mining company state that the ditch is carrying only 1000 inches of water and that if the plaintiffs are allowed 900 inches, their mine must be shut down and a large number of men will be thrown out of work. The farmers say that their crops will be ruined without water, but that the mine will not be injured if shut down for a short time, as all the gold will stay there.

E. C. WHEELER'S WILL FILED.

The will of the late county clerk, E. C. Wheeler, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is worth $27,000. The deceased bequeathed his interest in his store at Pendleton and his stock in The Pendleton hotel to his brother, E. M. Wheeler, and the rest of the estate to his family. His wife was nominated guardian of the minor children, and J. T. Stewart, C. M. Forbes and Clarence J. Wheeler were nominated executors.

JURY-DANGERS EXCUSED.

Samuel Levy and A. S. Ellis, two of the jurors who voted to acquit "Sandy" Olds, were excused from jury duty by District Attorney McGinn yesterday. They had been called as jurors in the case of John Fay.

THE CHINESE CHILDREN SURRENDERED.

The Chinese children, Ah Wou and Ah Tie, o whom the North Pacific Presbyterian mission endeavored to obtain control recently, alleging that the youngsters were living in a disreputable house, were yesterday by decree of Judge Shattuck surrendered to the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society until the court orders to the contrary.

A VANCOUVER SUFFERER SUED.

The A. P. Hotaling Company sued W. W. Proabstel, proprietor of the Exchange hotel, Vancouver, which was swept away by Saturday morning's fire, in the state circuit court yesterday, to recover $1158.19 for goods sold.

LICENSES TO WED.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for Angus McKenzie and Annie McPherson, Clarence A. Inman and Daisy C. Ives.

JOHN FAY CONVICTED.

John Fay, who was indicted for stealing $35 from E. J. Holmes, was tried and convicted in the criminal court yesterday.

## GLEANED FROM THE BLOTTER.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

John Nilson vs. Oregon Improvement Co. —Verdict for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

Frieda Lundblad, executor, vs. Adolph Nicolai; demurrer to complaint overruled; defendant allowed five days to answer.

M. V. Tribett vs. Louis Salomon; judgment by default for plaintiff for $140 03 and costs.

Aylesworth & Hamlin vs. Jerry Luxieb; demurrer to complaint sustained.

James Graham vs. Louis Ross; on trial.

CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

M. E. Young vs. Mr. H. Young; default granted; set for trial June 29.

State vs. John Buckley; allowed ten days further time to file a bill of exceptions

M. A. M. Ashley vs. E. B. Williams, administrator of the estate of Mark A. Miller and John Gilliom; sheriff's sale confirmed.

## NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

### This Magnificent Structure Will Be Dedicated Next Friday Afternoon.

A Brief Description of Its Architecture—Its Dimensions and Cost—A Beautiful Interior—Elegant Cathedral Organ.

The new Jewish synagogue, at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, is practically completed, and next Friday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the dedicatory services will be held. This magnificent structure is as imposing and striking in architectural design as any temple of worship in the city. The ground on which the church stands runs through from Tenth to Eleventh streets, and was purchased at a cost of about $12,000, though at present, no doubt, it is worth considerable more.

The contractors, Williams & Smith (now Williams & Williams), commenced work on the building in the early part of April, and, on the 23d of the same month, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Since then the work has been pushed rapidly forward, until to-day the elegant structure stands a fitting memorial to the enterprise of the Jewish citizens of Portland.

The building combines the Moresque, Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture, and will cost about $65,000. The church has a brick basement resting on a stone foundation. Its length is 115 feet, width, sixty feet, and hight of auditorium, fifty-two feet.

The two steeples, the external distinguishing mark of a synagogue, are 165 feet high, and have a base seventeen feet square. The globes on the steeples are made of galvanized iron.

The basement is occupied as a schoolroom, lecture room, engine room, and a parlor for the rabbi. A hall, six feet in width, runs through the center.

In the south division are four school rooms with sliding doors between, so that they can be thrown together into one large assembly hall. The blackboards on the walls, covered with Hebrew characters, and the desks for eighty-eight scholars show that these apartments are already occupied as schoolrooms by the Sunday school classes. The seating capacity can be increased so as to accommodate 450 children.

The rabbi's parlor is a neatly furnished room in the southwest corner of the basement. The engine rooms are in the west end, and the lecture room, which at present is used as a tabernacle by the congregation, is across the hall from the school rooms, along the north side.

The main auditorium of the synagogue is 82x56 feet. There is a gallery in the rear and along the sides, extending about two-thirds of the way to the front end. The pews, which are made of Oregon spruce, are nicely cushioned and commodious, the seating capacity being estimated at about 1000. The floor is covered with an elegant carpet, which, though subdued in color, harmonizes beautifully with the variegated tints of the stained memorial glass in the windows.

The entire interior, including doors, window-casings and banisters, is finished with Southern Oregon pine in natural colors and imple stained in imitation of cherry and mahogany. Gas will be used for lighting the building, an electric apparatus having been put in for lighting off the gas. Altogether there are about 300 burners in the building. The large chandelier suspended from the center of the ceiling alone has seventy-five, while along the walls are gas brackets of three burners each.

The pulpit also is flanked on either side by elegantly burnished brass candelabra of seven burners each.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the entire interior is the large ark with its beautiful carvings in maple with cherry finish, and the magnificent church organ. The carvings on the ark are beautiful in design and accurate in finish. The little lamp suspended from the arch and known as the "perpetual light," was sent from Munich. The rich curtain in this ark is also worthy of special mention. It is a gift of the late Mrs. Kauffman, made at Prague, and in this country would cost about $1000. The material is the richest deep red silk velvet with gold embroidery. On it, worked in gold braid, are figures representing the altar of incense, the golden candlestick, a tablet of the ten commandments, table of shew-bread and the breast shield of the highpriest. In the center is an inscription giving the name of the generous donor. On either side is a gold pillar and over it are two cherubims facing inward. The top of this curtain is slightly overlapped by another, a smaller one, on which is represented the crown of the law also embroidered in gold.

The magnificent cathedral organ is without exception the finest in the city, if not in the entire Northwest. It was made in St. Louis by George Kilgen, at a cost of $5000. Being located just back of the pulpit, under the large sleeve, the choir will sit directly over the ark in which are kept the parchment containing the Hebrew Bible. The organ has 1500 pipes, the larger of which reaches nearly to the ceiling. A water motor is used in pumping the wind. The tone of this instrument is faultless. It is clear, deep and melodious and can be made to give up its notes either loud as the whistle of a calliope or as soft as the whisper of a gentle zephyr.

The synagogue will be dedicated next Friday afternoon, and from that date regular services will be held in the main auditorium. On that occasion the public will be able to see a structure of which not only the Hebrew citizens are proud, but which is a credit to the city as well.

## FROM SAN DIEGO TO CHICAGO.

Mr. T. K. Stateler, passenger agent for the Northern Pacific at San Francisco, arrived here yesterday with a party of twenty-five prosperous people from San Diego, bound for Chicago and the East over the Northern Pacific in one of the new tourist cars of that road.

The party consists in part of Judge Jenks and wife, C. H. Mathay and wife, Fred Mathay, J. F. Mullen, L. E. Rice, H. Spencer, Mrs. H. A. Spencer, Hattie Roberts, Rose V. Borton, Hattie Rutter, Daisy M. Rutter, Miss S. L. Hodge, Miss Mina Fischer, W. H. C. Pierce, W. M. Stedman, Mary Stedman.

The party, who have been looking over the city, leave for the East this evening. A party of school teachers from Oregon leave here for the East by the same route July 6.

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

**The Virons.**
Washington street, trade all for nuptias and oysters

**Advice to Mothers.**
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## GATHERED OVER THE WAY

### A Visit to the New East Portland "Baby Home."

Funeral—Returned From California—Going on an "Outing"—New Building—Two Fire Cisterns—Other Notes.

The Baby Home is now in a large and commodious house on Fourteenth and G streets, and is under the superintendency of Mrs. Harbin. Yesterday afternoon a short visit was made to the home, and everything was found in most scrupulous order. Mrs. Harbin very kindly showed every part of the house. The sleeping department is in the second story, and all the rooms are thoroughly ventilated. It would be hard to improve the sleeping rooms in any respect. All the beds for the infants are as good and clean as any child ever had, and even better than in many homes.

There are now fifteen babies in the Home. Six babies died this month, but this was not through any want of care or faulty sanitary conditions. They were brought to the Home in a weak and sickly condition, and could not have lived under any circumstances. The best possible care was given them. Night after night the matron watched over the poor little waifs, but it was of no avail, as they were diseased and had no physical constitution.

After all this care had been bestowed it was rather hard to have it reported that these babies died for want of proper attention. A number of prominent physicians have visited the Home, and each pronounced the sanitary conditions as perfect as they could be made. It is true that the Home is not large enough, but it is the largest that the ladies in charge can provide. The health of the babies is looked after with the same degree of solicitude by the matron as any mother would her own children. Their food receives especial attention. The Home is provided with its own cow, so that the milk used is known to be pure. During the hot summer months it is much harder than at any other time, and especial care must be exercised.

Babies are received in the Home at various ages, from a few hours to over a year. The older ones enjoy themselves in the same way that other children do. In the back yard they have their play grounds, and the youngsters could be seen engaged in play.

It must be apparent that the reports circulated that the babies are not properly cared for, and that deaths have been the result of inattention, is utterly without foundation, and anyone can satisfy themselves on this point by making an inspection of the Home.

FUNERAL AT FAIRVIEW.

The funeral of Jasper N. Mitchell took place at Fairview last Monday. He was a prominent citizen and highly respected in that neighborhood. He was a member of Fairview Lodge, No. 92, A. F. and A. M., and it was under the direction of the lodge that the funeral services were conducted. P. A. Rankin, W. M. pro tem., conducted the services in a most solemn and impressive manner, and the remains were consigned to their final resting place in the Masonic graveyard on Columbia slough. The attendance was large and the floral decorations were very beautiful. He was a man about 35 years of age and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly members' meeting will be held this evening at the association rooms at 8 o'clock sharp. It is hoped that all members with their lady friends and the ladies' auxiliary will be present. The exercises will begin with a short song service. An excellent programme has been prepared. Miss Shogren and Miss Gardner will read essays on the work of the ladies' auxiliary. The subject for general discussion is "The Duties of Members." Mr. Beers, general secretary of the Portland association will be present and take part in the exercises. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

S. P. McCauley and family have returned from California, where they have been for the past few years. They were among the earliest residents on the East side.

NEW BUILDING.

Charles Log is will commence the construction of a frame building on the corner of L and Third streets in a short time. The lumber is being hauled to the ground.

THE FIRE CISTERNS.

The two fire cisterns contracted to be completed for the city by J. G. Grimer are finished, and will probably be accepted at the next meeting of the city council.

A MOUNTAIN TRIP.

Councilman Merrick is preparing for a trip in the mountains. It is thoroughly understood that whoever goes with him must either fish or eat bait.

QUITE SICK.

Judge L. K. Wait is confined to his house, on J and Thirteenth, with a severe bilious attack. He has been sick nearly a week.

## ABOUT "JURY ABUSES."

### Some Views Expressed by Judge Deady on the Subject.

"I have read the article in THE OREGONIAN in regard to "jury abuses" said Judge Deady to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday, "and so far as the law of this state is concerned, the article was based on a misconception of it, in regard to a challenge for actual bias.

"The law of this state section 185 of the code of civil procedure, provides that in the trial of a challenge for actual bias 'although it should appear that the juror challenged has formed or expressed an opinion upon the merits of the cause from what he may have heard or read, such opinion of itself shall not be sufficient to sustain the challenge, but the [illegible] be satisfied, from all the circum[illegible] the juror cannot disregard such [illegible] try the issue impartially.'

"So far as [illegible] xperience is concerned," continued Judge Deady, "I never allow a challenge for an opinion so formed where the juror appears to be a man of common sense and common honesty, and is otherwise indifferent. If in the administration of the law courts do allow challenges for such opinions the fault is not in the law, but in the administration of it."

[THE OREGONIAN was not complaining so much of the law as of the administration of the law—that is, the practice under it, or without regard to it.]

NEW SEASON'S STYLES.

Carpets, curtains, portieres, shades, etc. H. F. Gullixson & Co., 101 Third St., Abington building.

*Young Ladies' Journal* and other fashion plates for July at Ed Dekum's.


ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reports:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
*U. S. Government Chemist.*

GINGHAM
Fancy Striped, Plain, Scotch Patterns,
8½c
Value 12½c and 15c.
J. SELLING & CO.

WHEN THE CHEMIST AND MATTER COR. 2d & MORRISON ST

Take a look through our bargain counters and get some of our big bargains in Summer Goods.

Prices Are Flat Down. They Can't Rise Up Again. We Have Taken the Very Life Out of Them. It's Push All Over Our Big Stores.

The Summer Goods must go and the persons wanting big values had better not delay if they want choice, nobby goods.

A special bargain to-day. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, $1 a suit.

Fine Gossamer Underwear, $1 a suit.

Fancy Striped Underwear, $1 a suit.

Bargains in Summer Hosiery.

Bargains in Summer Coats and Vests.

Boys' and Children's Suits at Big Bargains.

Sailor Suits, Kilt Suits, Knee Pants, all at great reductions.

WHEN THE CHEMIST AND MATTER Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts

Imperial
VIEW SERIES!
N. W. Cor. Third and Morrison.
MT. HOOD MT. SHASTA AND COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY.
THE MOST ARTISTIC PORTRAITS.

BUY THE FAMOUS
WILL NEVER BREAK
GUARANTEED TO OUTWEAR ANY CUSTOM-MADE CORSET
SCHWEITZER & CO., 22 and 24 Battery St., San Francisco, SOLE AGTS.

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107 First St.
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LEADING MUSIC DEALERS.
WEBER KIMBALL STERLING PIANOS
And ESTEY ORGANS
Largest stock of Sheet Music & Musical Merchandise

Choice lot of etchings just published by new publishing house, at SANBORN, VAIL & CO.'S

UNGER'S WOOD YARD.
Foot of Madison Street, Portland, Or.
All kinds of Wood. Steam Power Saw.
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BUTTER ⊕ ⊕ BUTTER
We are receiving large lots of fancy Butter and can fill your order.
EVERDING & FARRELL, Portland, Or.

CORNS AND BUNIONS SKILLFULLY treated by DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 15, 155 First st. Take elevator, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 14dlm

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT and cheapest. GODDON, carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 29jlm

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE CITY go to Frank Keller, Sign and Fine etc

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco

AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE
COMMENCING
Thursday, June 27th.
The Original
BILLY SEAY'S
Colossal Gaiety Company.
40 Handsome Ladies 40
In the Gorgeous Spectacle,
Beauty in Dreamland!
Secure your seats at Hoyt & Co.'s and M. A. Gunst & Co.'s

COPORAY'S MUSEE AND THEATER
Corner Third and Yamhill.
Portland's Great Family Resort.
NEAT AND COOL :: STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
Grand opening week, commencing Monday, July 1, by engagement of the distinguished young actress, MISS ESSIE TITTELL and a company of unusual excellence, in the beautiful military drama in 5 acts, entitled "SUNWOOD," under the management of Russell & Jewell. The Musee, replete with wonders and novelties, 10c; seats in theater, 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 1:30. Open daily 7 P. M.

Don't Fail to Visit the
[illegible]
Conceded to be the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever produced.
Third street, between Ash and Pine.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Cort's Standard Theater
Monday, June 24, 1889.
GUS HILL'S WORLD OF NOVELTIES.
The Great $25,000 Challenge Specialty Co.
A Monstrous Aggregation of Wondrous and Marvelous features, introducing a Stupendous series of startling novelties which are over 100 years ahead of the time.
—AND THIRTY OTHER ARTISTS.—
CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL
Cor. Third and Alder Sts.
More New Stars To-night.
Jake Wallace, the Banjo King, Tommy Ross, Artistic Irish Jig. Jesse Stead, Contralto. Big Six of Wilson and Cameron, and our Mammoth Company of 40.
No advance in prices.

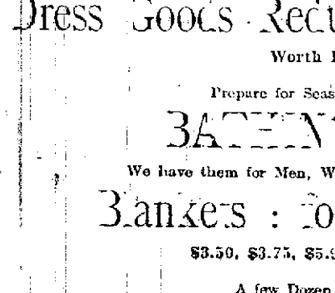
SALE! SALE! SALE!
CONTINUATION
TO-DAY, LAST DAY,
Of Our Great Sale of
SATEENS
In consequence of so many strangers from out of town arriving who wish to take advantage of this sale, and to give them all an opportunity we have decided to continue the sale of our Finest French Sateens (standard value, 40c per yard), for the nominal price of 26⅓c per yard.
We will now also offer, to close the balance of solid colors, best grades French at same price, viz: 26⅓c per yard.
Also the balance best grades American and seconds of French, in solid colors and Figures, at 18c per yard.
Also balance 15c, 16⅔c and 20c grades American Sateens at 11c per yard. All grades same standard width, 32-inch.
TO-DAY, LAST DAY,
Will close this great offer of all grades Sateens.
DO NOT DELAY
Early Selections Are the Best.
MEIER & FRANK

SALE! SALE! SALE!
FOR THIS WEEK.
We have a few [illegible] Spring and Summer Suits, [illegible] will close out at
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Note Prices!
Men's Cheviot Sack Suits, [illegible]
Men's Business Suits, $7.50 [illegible]
Men's All-Wool Sack Suits, [illegible]
Men's Fine Dress Suits, [illegible] per Suit.
We have about 40 All-Wool [illegible]
BOYS' SUITS
In Grey and Pinhead Cheviots, [illegible] close out at $4.50 per suit. [illegible] sell all over the city at $6 per [illegible]
Remember they are
Strictly ALL WOOL
New Lines of Boys' Knee Pants and Waists Just Opened.
If you want a real nice French Flannel or Silk Negligee Overshirt, [illegible] you Eastern prices, and can show [illegible] est variety of patterns in the city.
MEIER & FRANK

SALE! SALE! SALE!
—AT—
E. MEYER & CO.'S.
We will sell for this week:
Ball's Kabo Corsets for 75c, former price $1.25.
Jersey Corset for 50c, former price 75c.
Yatis Corset for $2, former price $2.50.
R. & G. Corset for $1.25, former price $2.
R. & G. Corset, White, for $1.25, former price $2.25.
E. & K. Corset for $1.25; former price $1.75.
H. & S. Corset for $1, former price $1.50.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Display in Center Window at
Meyer & Co.
180 and 182 First St. and 9 Yamhill.

WEINHARD'S
THE BEST
LAGER BEER
IN THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON TRUNK FACTORY.



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49 First St., Portland, Or.

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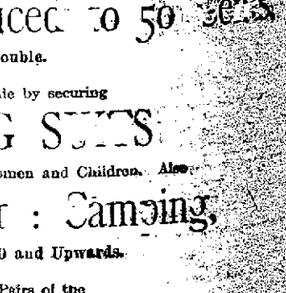
Requests that all their patrons order their supply of soda water and other beverages, wanted for Fourth of July as early as possible, stating date when they want it shipped. They also request that customers return all the bottles they may have empty.
PORTLAND SODA WORKS,
93 and 95 Oak St., Cor. Fifth,
Portland, Oregon.

Corrugated Iron,
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.
J. C. BAYER
265, 267 Second St. - Portland, Or.

J. D. CLARK,
Manufacturer of
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,
COVALLIS, OREGON.
Send drawings and specifications for estimates. 1jul




KLAMATH HOT SPRINGS.
This beautiful health and pleasure resort is situated in Siskiyou county, at the junction of Shasta [illegible] with the Klamath river, and twenty miles from [illegible] station on the Oregon & California Railroad. The [illegible] 2700 feet above the level of the sea, and is in the most healthful climate in the world. There is a greater variety of springs than can be found in any other [illegible] where. Nature has done much for this place, and [illegible]
Hot Sulphur Springs and [illegible]
Hot and Cold Iron Springs
Also the purest mountain air and water [illegible] that cannot be surpassed. Any person suffering [illegible] NEW YORK HOTEL, will find comfort [illegible] tions. Here will be found the finest of [illegible] one of the most quiet and beautiful [illegible] and pleasure that can be found in the Pacific [illegible] Where choosing a place for health or pleasure [illegible] forget KLAMATH HOT SPRINGS. [illegible] sonable and in proportion to accommodations [illegible] Excursion tickets sold to the springs from [illegible] ginal ticket office of the Southern Pacific Company [illegible] Daily stages leave A. [illegible] on arrival of [illegible] private conveyances furnished when [illegible]
EDSON BROS.,
Bonanza Hot Springs, Cal. Postoffice, Cal.

[illegible] GOODS & CO.
Do not fail to see lines of
Dress Goods Reduced to 50 Cents
Worth Double.
Prepare for Seaside by securing
BATHING SUITS
We have them for Men, Women and Children. Also
Bankers for Camping,
$3.50, $3.75, $5.90 and Upwards.
A few Dozen Pairs of the
STOCKINGS
Left that were reduced from $1 to 50c.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## JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Gibson's Recent Review of Some Facts of History.

Hay Somewhat Sharply Criticised for Their Personal and Biased Recollections of the Civil War.

The second issue of the New York *Sun* appends the following letter from Gen. John Gibson:

*To the Editor of the Sun—Sir:* It appears to be the weakness of human nature to be unable to separate itself from the prejudices and passions of an age as to render a fair and unbiased account of contemporaneous transactions. In consequence contemporaneous history—has necessarily to wait the work of some future age. Perhaps then may be fair and disposed to be just, but, whether they wish to be so or not, must appear, and what they will be in their reflections by reading in the pages of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. These gentlemen are doubtless disposed to be fair and just. Indeed, they could scarcely have undertaken to write a history of Abraham Lincoln without a sincere determination to be governed by the strictest rules of justice. No doubt they are possessed of a large amount of authentic material, besides their personal knowledge of many of the events to be called upon to describe. But writing history and writing history is a totally different thing.

In describing their work Messrs. Nicolay and Hay may be likened to a couple of medical men who, having attended an invalid whose illness brought about a lawsuit, although called upon to give a history of the case, not only as regards its medical features, but as regards its medical features, but as regards the points of the suit as well. So long as they confine themselves to their own professional knowledge of the case and their personal observations they are the best witnesses to be had, but the moment they go beyond this and attempt to give the legal points in the case, its general merits, they become the poorest authority in the world—merely compilers of the evidence of others, and because they are biased, the most unreliable of historians.

This tendency becomes all the greater when the history relates to a profession the writer has removed from the occupation of the pulpit.

There is no subject more difficult to treat understandingly and justly than military operations, and for the simple reason that they are performed under such exciting and overpowering circumstances that even the particulars connected very seldom agree upon by those who witness them. Hence it is almost a matter of impossibility for a non-military writer to discuss the subject advantageously, and at a very moment he attempts to do anything more than quote authority all his efforts seem powerless to enable him to correctly weigh the evidence.

Let us see how far the historians of our late president render themselves amenable to this criticism. That they show marked prejudice regarding some of the prominent leaders in the civil war is evident to the most casual reader; but it is in discussing military operations and the results obtained that the evidence of this prejudice becomes the strongest, and shows them either reckless or worse in the examination of the facts.

In the January number of the *Century*, page 428, it is said:

"The battle, which had raged all day between Hooker's and Jackson's armies, was ebbing to its close."

Now, if there is a fact well established on evidence in regard to that campaign, it is that no such battle "raged all day" on August 29, 1862, and yet in this so-called history untold and long-exploded assertion is reiterated and stated as a fact.

Nor is the following statement fair or just: "At 4:30, Pope, who had waited all day for Porter's flanking attack upon Jackson's right and rear, sent Porter," etc. * * * If Pope instead of waiting all that day, had waited till to-morrow, no attack could have been made on Jackson's right and rear by Porter. He would not have had Jackson's flank, and, between him and that flank was Longstreet's corps in position and outnumbering Porter's.

Among military men and military students the time of the delivery of the celebrated 4:30 order to Porter is now no longer a matter of discussion. There ought not to have been any discussion on this point at the time, and probably there would not have been any but for the wild excitement and blind judgment which existed during Porter's trial. A cool, level-headed soldier like Sykes gave positive evidence on that point, and his testimony was supported by the evidence of several trustworthy staff officers who were in a position to know the facts. Long afterward McDowell himself produced written proof that at 5 o'clock no such order had been received by Porter. And yet in view of this evidence these historians assert that "there is much discussion whether this order was delivered at 5 or 6 o'clock."

But, notwithstanding the prejudice of these writers is most strongly shown by the assertion that Porter "waited in position till it grew dark, and then retired in the direction of Manassas Junction." In this assertion they are not only opposed by the very best evidence on this point, but by the conclusion, after a very thorough examination of the whole subject by such military authorities as Grant, Schofield, Terry and Getty. The facts now indisputable that Porter did not retire in the direction of Manassas Junction.

The whole treatment of this subject by these writers is characterized by a spirit of unfairness and total disregard of evidence. This spirit is nowhere shown more strongly than in commenting on the way in which Porter was restored to the service after the people had become convinced that he was not a traitor. They say, page 430:

"It became in a certain sense a political question; and for a quarter of a century later, the democratic party, backed by the control of the house of representatives and the presidency, General Porter was restored to his former position in the army."

A historian capable of suppressing the truth is unworthy of credence as one who states it as falsely. The statement above quoted is calculated to deceive by implying that Porter's restoration to the army was due to the fact that the president and the house of representatives were democratic. It was, perhaps, not necessary to state a fact, known to all intelligent Americans, that no such restoration could take place without the consent, first given, of the senate, which was republican; but the future impartial historian will not fail to note several important facts omitted by these contemporary writers. He will be sure, at any rate, to state that no time since the close of the war could any bill for Porter's restoration have been passed without the help of republican votes; that many of the most eminent men of that party in both the senate and house, voted for the restoration; that two similar bills for his restoration were passed by the different congresses; that the first one was vetoed by a republican president and passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote in the house of representatives, and that when the bill was passed a second time by the following congress it was so evidently the intention of the people to correct a gross act of injustice to a gallant soldier of the republic that a democratic president did not hesitate to promptly sign the bill.

Should the future historian entertain doubts upon any one of these several points he will, as a matter of course, critically examine the evidence upon which they are based, and state the history of the case unbiased by partisan zeal. Nor will he be apt to state as a fact that by the bill for his relief Porter was restored to his former position in the army, since he will not fail to note that Porter, when sentenced to dismissal by a majority of one vote in an illegal court of nine members, occupied the position of major general of volunteers, commanding a certain army corps, and that when the democratic party had obtained control of the house of representatives and the presidency "the democratic platform was" authorized "to restore Porter to the grade and colonelcy in the army, and in its discretion to retire him, provided he should receive no pay or compensation whatever during the time he had been out of the service.

Nor will the future historian be able to recognize in "that son of thunder who at Beaver Dam and Gaines' Mill withstood the onset of Lee and his army from noon to night of a long summer's day," a traitor and coward as Porter is described to be by contemporaneous writers.

The painful fact is apparent that the self-constituted historians of one of the most remarkable statesman in history, when they attempt to enter the field of military operations are so strongly biased as to be utterly unfit for the task. When such writers attempt to pass judgment upon the merits of prominent actors in our great civil war, and select for their unstinted eulogisms the commander who is now recognized as the one of all others most responsible after the commanding general, for the failure of that campaign, and who, instead of being "the true hero" of it, was at a critical period when he ought to have been with his command in actual conflict with the enemy, absent from it and lost in the woods, the readers of this history may well exclaim: "A contemporary cannot write history."

JOHN GIBBON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash. Ter.

### OCEAN RACING.

**The Story of the Way in Which Records Have Been Broken—The Public Interest.**

Philadelphia Press.

The passenger steamships crossing the Atlantic ocean seem to have entered with renewed zeal upon the task of breaking the record of quick voyages. Hardly a week passes now without some surprise in this line. Last week the Augusta-Victoria made the remarkable time of five days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes on a westward voyage from Fastnet to Sandy Hook. The surprise over this achievement had not subsided when the news comes that the City of Paris has made the voyage from New York to Queenstown in five days, twenty-two hours and ten minutes, which entitles it to the honor of having made the quickest trip ever accomplished across the Atlantic.

This shows a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the time consumed in making a voyage across the Atlantic ocean during the past fifty years, and of one-half in forty years. The first steamship driven wholly by steam power to cross the Atlantic was the Sirius in 1838, and the voyage was made in seventeen days. By 1845 the time had been reduced nearly one-third, and voyages made in twelve days and eighteen hours were not uncommon. The next six years saw an average reduction of nearly twelve hours. In 1867 a voyage in eight days and three hours was considered remarkable time, but two years later one was made in seven days, twenty hours and thirty-three minutes.

In the following twelve years but little reduction in the time of voyage was accomplished. But in 1881 the Arizona won the name of the "Greyhound of the Atlantic" by making a run in seven days, five hours and seven minutes. Three years later the ill-fated Oregon consumed only six days, nine hours and fifty minutes in making a voyage. And from that date on the time has been steadily lowered, until now the Atlantic is crossed in less than six days. It is probable that the present season will see more marked reductions in time, and if the progress of the past few years is maintained it will not be long before the run from New York to Queenstown will be made in five days. Then will come a competition to reach a limit of four days, and what will follow invention can only tell.

The public is watching this record breaking competition among the several steamship companies with a good deal of interest. Time is money, and every hour clipped off a European voyage is so much money gained. This is true, however, only so far as safety is combined with speed. It is encouraging, therefore, to note the fact that steamship disasters have not increased in an equal ratio with the increase of speed. On the controry, it is probable that there has been a positive decrease. The wrecks that have occurred in recent years and by which a large number of lives were lost have happened to companies not especially noted for the speed of their ships. It is sixteen years since a first-class passenger steamer like the Ville du Havre was sunk at sea by a collision and 230 lives lost, and it is nearly twenty years since the City of Boston disappeared with its entire complement of passengers and crew.

In the intervening years there have been many ocean disasters, in which a sad loss of life has resulted, but they were due more to other causes than an attempt to break the record. So it is probable that inventions for safety and greater care and skill in running steamers are more than keeping pace with the improvements which increase the speed. It is to be hoped that this ratio will be kept up, and that it will be a long time if ever before the public will be shocked by some great disaster, such as occurred in 1854, when the steamship Arctic was run down and 502 lives lost, and in 1854, when the Austria was burned at sea and 538 persons drowned, and again in 1873, when the Atlantic was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia and 546 souls went to a watery grave.

### A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.

**A Belgium Murderer Who Will Live in the Annals of Crime.**

London Letter in New York Sun.

A Belgian murderer named Hoyos, now undergoing trial at Chantilly, will live in the annals of crime. Fourteen years ago he insured his wife's life for $20,000. A few weeks afterward she was killed by a horse's kick. Hoyos said, but it was proved that he had just previously bought a horseshoe and fastened it to the end of a mallet. He was a man of enormous physical strength, and there is little reason to doubt that he killed the woman with the strange weapon. But Hoyos was acquitted in the absence of actual proof.

The following year he killed a Belgian judge, but again escaped punishment owing to imperfect evidence. After a term of imprisonment for forgery he went to France, where for years he led a mysterious life, constantly changing his name. In 1885 he returned to Belgium, was convicted of swindling, and sent to prison for two years. At the expiration of his sentence he returned to Paris with a young woman whom he had persuaded to elope with him. He ill-used and finally deserted the girl, and then he became a land steward, and was dismissed for attempting to strangle the gamekeeper.

Then he advertised himself as a childless widower, strong, handsome, amiable, and well connected, having 150,000 francs, and seeking youth, beauty, and good means. Failing to obtain a well-endowed bride, Hoyos resolved upon the crime for which he will probably lose his head. He insured his life in various offices for $250,000, found a man named Louis Baron physically resembling himself, killed him, and placed the body on a railway line, where it was found mutilated beyond recognition. In the murdered man's pockets were various documents belonging to Hoyos, and a will drawn up by the murderer, leaving everything to Louis Baron. The victim was buried as Hoyos, and then Hoyos, under the name of Baron, attempted to collect the insurance money. Fortunately, he did not prove as effective an actor as a murderer, and, suspicions having been aroused, Hoyos was arrested.

### Writing 28,305 Words on a Postal Card.

BANGOR, June 8.—It is said that the champion microscopic penman of the world lives in Belfast, Waldo county, Me. His name is Rila Kittredge, and, although past 77 years of age, his hand is as steady and his sight as keen as ever. He wrote one of President Cleveland's messages to congress—about 15,000 words—on the back of a postal card, but lately he has done some fine scribbling which throws that performance in the shade. He has written the Lord's Prayer eight times on a space the size of a 5-cent silver piece, eighteen columns of the Boston *Post* upon a postal card, and is now engaged in the work of putting 28,305 words upon another postal card. The work is so fine that a powerful microscope has to be used in reading it, but then every letter appears distinct and beautiful. Mr. Kittredge uses a common steel pen and wears spectacles. He has autograph letters from several presidents and other distinguished men who have received samples of his work. President Garfield having sent him his photograph and a kind letter, which are highly prized by the old man.

## OREGON MARBLE QUARRIES.

**Where Situated—Their Extent—The Varieties They Produce.**

**Their Immense Future Value—A Vast Local Market Already—Competition With the East and the South.**

At different periods, as public interests demanded, I have given the readers of THE OREGONIAN an extensive and truthful account of the mineral formations of Oregon, that people interested in mining might know the best points to select for location, investigation and development. The mineral wealth, however, of this truly grand state would only be half told if I were to neglect the two other divisions of her mineral wealth, though not strictly mineral in themselves—marble and coal—both of which are now being found at almost every point in the state in such quantity and of such quality as to ensure them great prominence in our productive and industrial life in future.

To be consistent with the demands of geology, our marble quarries must be considered before our coal fields, as they are mostly found in many of the transition or carboniferous, or, technically, *eocrinitic* limestones, subordinate to the coal formation.

The standard definition of marble is, that the title embraces such of the primitive, transition and purer limestones as may be quarried into solid blocks without fissure, and are susceptible of a fine polished surface. The finer the white, the more beautifully variegated the colors of the stone, and the harder the stone itself, the more valuable the marble.

TESTS OF GOOD MARBLE.

To test the authenticity of a marble discovery, the proofs are very simple and easily obtained. Pure marble effervesces in acids; gives quicklime by calcination; has a conchoidal, scaly fracture; can be easily scratched by a knife. These qualities united, occur only in the three principal varieties of limestone; in the saccharoid, like that of Carrara, the modern statuary marble, in the foliated limestone, constituting the antique statuary marble, like that of Paros; and in many of the transition and carboniferous limestones, subordinate to the coal formation.

Supposing these requirements to exist, the only things needed to constitute a profitable marble quarry are a large extent of homogeneous limestone and good facilities for transporting the slabs when cut to market. It is simply from these advantages combined that many of the statuary, marble quarries of the Pyrenees, Savoy, Corsica and other places, once important, have ever been able to compete with the quarries of Carrara valley in Italy.

The question now comes, have we any marble quarries in Oregon of the requisite qualities in pureness and color, and near enough to railroad transportation, to justify the hope of their being of value in future? The answer is as distinct and pronounced as the question. Oregon, though only superficially explored in this connection, is already proved to be full of such quarries, from Baker and Wallowa counties in the extreme east, down along the mineral formation to Grant's Pass in the extreme south—in fact, the sides of the intervening valleys in many places, like the celebrated Carrara valley, seem to be mountains of marble and what is better, as pure in quality and color as any now produced in Europe or England, excepting a few special varieties not yet found here.

WALLOWA COUNTY QUARRIES.

The quarries I am personally most familiar with are those near the town of Joseph, Wallowa county. To these, I shall confine myself, in showing what the marble industry will soon be among us, as in this case, I can hold myself responsible for the statements made.

The quarries in question are situated near the mouth of Hurricane creek, about two and a half miles northwest of the town, sufficiently high up in the mountains above the creek to allow them being worked to a great depth before inconvenienced by water. The works, so far as they have gone, can be seen from the town. At this point there are ten claims, 15,000 feet in length by 600 feet in width, or about seven acres of land well timbered and watered. The property is owned by citizens of Joseph and incorporated under the title of the Wallowa Marble Company.

For some reasons, I do not understand, the property has not been thoroughly developed; yet enough of the work, though somewhat desultory in character, has been done, taken with other facts, to justify the conclusion that the mountain is a solid mass of marble.

FOUR DIFFERENT VARIETIES

of stone, singularly pure in character and color, have been found at this point—one white, two grays, one red. Samples of these I took, last year, to San Francisco, where they were thoroughly polished and subjected to the severest tests of acids and fracture that could be applied. The opinion of all the leading marble men in that city who saw the samples, was uniformly the same that they were all of the very best American marble ever exhibited in the country. In fact, I had the greatest difficulty in making them believe they were really an American product. On being polished to its full capacity, the white sample proved at least two degrees whiter than the best Carrara marble in the market and equally pure in character; the red was admitted to be equal to the best Scotch and superior to the best Tennessee red in the market; while the two grays had no equal in the market. The darker gray of the two, indeed, is equal to any marble ever taken out of the earth. The cost of developing the quarries thoroughly, at this point, would not be serious. Before approximating the amount, I wish to visit the location to determine whether the surface could not be all stripped with a hydraulic pipe.

THE VARIEGATED MARBLE.

This quarry is situated on the same creek, about three miles above the incorporated company. It produces two or three varieties, a gray and a blue, both absolutely perfect. The black lines covering the surface are very distinct in color, eccentric in course, and form the prettiest and most acute angles possible. The property consists of six claims, of the usual size, and belongs to the Lepore Bros. and partners. The marble here shows out in solid form, without crack or crevice, to such an extent that blocks 15 feet long by 20 thick could be sawn off the ledge to-day without further stripping. The vein can be traced up the mountain quite plainly as far as the six claims extend back from the creek. These varieties have been equally admired by marble dealers in San Francisco and Portland, as those mentioned above, perhaps, a little more so as they are the most popular and most generally used in ornamentation and other ways. In Europe, or the older states of America, the property, as it stands, could not be bought for $100,000. We are too young yet, on the Pacific coast, to appreciate its value, but that day will soon pass now.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK MARBLE.

Besides these, there is a magnificent black marble in the district, which, when polished fully, is as good as a mirror to shave by, and a vein of what is called "Whitney stone." The latter is valuable as forming a substitute for granite in large public buildings or in the lower portions of private residences. It is hard, compact and solid as granite, only much lighter and more easily worked, both great advantages in costly buildings. From the fineness of grain it accepts as perfect a polish as the purest marble, and somewhat resembles granite in color. At present I can not say all I wish about these veins. Specimens of all the above varieties are now on exhibition at the rooms of the Portland Board of Immigration, together with specimens of silver ores from the Lepore mine, in Wallowa, and the Portland Galena Mining and Milling Company's mine on the Santiam river. All desirous can see them.

VALUE OF MARBLE.

The varieties mentioned, in price runs from $8 and $9 to $10 a cubic foot. There are about 12¾ cubic feet in a ton, so the standing price for all time, with endless demand, is $100 per ton for the white and red, as the most common; $112.50 for the variegated, as the most popular; $120 for the black as the most rare. With the exception of a small vein in England and another in Ireland, Belgium has the good fortune to furnish the world chiefly with black marble. It is this which makes it worth £2 a cubic foot in England or $120 a ton in America. The Belgium product, all marble men allow, is no better, if indeed as good, as the Oregon product. An abundant supply, which the state can furnish at these figures, makes marble one of the most valuable products and at the same time one of the safest to speculate in.

PERMANENCY OF THE BUSINESS.

During the reign of Julius Cæsar, the various and costly varieties of what is known as "Antique Marble," began to fail in supply and to-day none exist, except such as adorns the palaces, churches and mansions of the old world. Cæsar, however, was an astute, far-seeing man, so he instigated the full opening of the quarries of the Carrara valley in Italy and down to the present day, they have supplied the world chiefly with its best marble. Of more modern times the very finest specimens of Carrara marble are becoming rare and so the price has gone up to three guineas a cubic foot in England, which with freight and workmanship added, makes it a most costly luxury in America. But for a long period of centuries, after the business was once established, the shipments of Carrara marble have averaged from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year and I doubt if they are much under that figure to-day.

That is a matter of history that cannot be disputed. But I can give an instance of the values and immensity of the marble business which exists among ourselves, and will readily be appreciated. The state of Georgia, with her imperfect white marble, which is more like chalk than pure carbonate of lime, and so friable that the edges can be chipped off with the finger nail, ships 30,000 tons or thereabouts a month, which means at $80 a ton a revenue of $2,240,000 a month. A million a year net profit would be considered an enormous yield for a crack gold or silver mine. Yet what is that to marble, even at reduced rates from the European prices? Simply nothing. A sample of this Georgia marble is with the others with the Immigration Board, for the purpose of showing its inferiority to the Oregon product.

Finally, in estimating the value of this business, it must be remembered that as nations grow richer and more refined, the consumption of marble will increase for ornamentation, as the consumption of gold and silver increases in their commerce. History shows there never has been a falling off in the consumption of marble in any age, when it could be obtained. Is it then an unfair conclusion, under the same conditions, that there never will be? I don't think so.

THE EXTENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS.

In bringing the marble products of Oregon in reliable form for the first time before the public, of course, it is very essential to show what our local trade is and what it can be made. Take Wallowa county as an example. At present the question of railroad transportation stands in the way; but it no longer presents insurmountable obstacles. With great business sagacity, the O. R. & N. people have taken the initial steps to build a line from La Grande to Joseph, a distance of seventy miles. As it will traverse Grand Ronde valley, Indian valley and the three Wallowa valleys and will not only not be expensive to build but will be almost self-sustaining from the start, it is safe to be finished at the earliest possible time.

With this road, which will run at the foot of the mountain, or ought to do, for the sake of the natives in general, the town of La Grande would take 7 tons of marble a month; Pendleton, 15; Walla Walla, 20; The Dalles, 10, because a reduction in the San Francisco prices would make the local consumption greater. There, then, are 42 tons a month, say at $85 a ton, which, to begin with, would give $3990 a month, with The Dalles as a terminus. Of this, $2990 easily would be profit, leaving an annual business of $34,880, at an expenditure of $15,000 capital, all told.

Then proceed to Portland and control her consumption. I find the steamers bring up on an average a ton a day for Portland, or say $300,000 a year more. Then on the profits invade San Francisco, which imports over $2,000,000 worth of marble a year to supply the coast; and lastly, on true business principles, stretch out to the Eastern states, as they stretch out to us with whisky, tobacco, clothing and notions. Go on figuring on the cash basis given, all the time, and anyone must see, the marble business of Oregon, though scorned now, must in a short time become one of the largest and most lucrative in America.

SEVEN MILLIONS A YEAR.

New Oregon, not old Oregon, of fossilated antiquity, is figuring with me on its development, and just as sure as the material is in the mountains that development will shortly come.

As in many similar cases, the people of America altogether import something over $7,000,000 worth of marble every year without knowing they have the material, as good, if not better than the foreign material in their own country. They must have it and so the money goes. It will be no slight honor to Oregon, if she steps ahead of the old marble-producing states at the East, and shows the people how to keep the money at home. Yet, surely, this is one of the honors in store for her.

LEGH HARNETT.

We are prepared to make loans on choice city property at 6 per cent, with privilege of paying installments. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., 205 Morrison street.

## FLOODS OF MODERN TIMES.

**The Great Chinese Flood—The Floods of Two Centuries in Europe.**

**Inundations Along the Danube—Historical Floods in the Netherlands—Floods in Spain, Germany and England.**

The greatest of modern floods, says the New York *Sun*, was that which resulted from the overflow of the great Hoang-Ho, or Yellow river, in 1887. This river, which has earned the title of "China's Sorrow," has always been the cause of great anxiety to the Chinese government and to the inhabitants of the country through which it flows. It is guarded with the utmost care at great expense, and annually vast sums are spent in repairs of its banks. In October, 1887 a number of serious breaches occurred in the river's banks about 300 miles from the coast. As a result the river deserted its natural bed and spread over a thickly populated plain, forcing for itself finally an entirely new road to the sea. Four or five times in 2000 years the great river bed changed its bed, and each time the change had entailed great loss of life and property.

In 1852 it burst through its banks 250 miles from the sea and cut a new bed through the northern part of Shantung into the Gulf of Pechili. The isolation in which foreigners lived at that time in China prevented their obtaining any information as to the calamitous results of this change, but in 1887 many of the barriers against foreigners had been removed and a general idea of the character of the inundation was easily obtainable.

For several weeks preceding the actual overflow of its banks the Hoang-Ho had been swollen from its tributaries. It had been unusually wet and stormy in northwest China, and all the small streams were full and overflowing. The first break occurred in the province of Honan, of which the capital is Kaifeng, and the city next in importance is Ching or Cheng Chou. The latter is forty miles west of Kaifeng and a short distance above a bend in the Hoang-Ho. At this bend the stream is borne violently against the south shore. For ten days a continuous rain had been soaking the embankments, and a strong wind increased the already great force of the current. Finally a breach was made. At first it extended only for a hundred yards. The guards made frantic efforts to close the gap, and were assisted by the frightened people in the vicinity. But the breach grew rapidly to a width of 1200 yards, and through this the river rushed with awful force. Leaping over the plain with incredible velocity, the water merged into a small stream called the Lu-chia. Down the valley of the Lu-chia the torrent poured in an easterly direction, overwhelming everything in its path.

Twenty miles from Cheng Chou is encountered Chungmou, a walled city of the third rank. Its thousands of inhabitants were attending to their usual pursuits. There was no telegraph to warn them, and the first intimation of disaster came with the muddy torrent that rolled down upon them. Within a short time only the tops of the high walls marked where a flourishing city had been. Three hundred villages in the district disappeared utterly, and the lands of about 350 other villages were inundated.

The flood turned south from Chungmou, still keeping to the course of the Lu-chia, and stretched out in width for thirty miles. This vast body of water was from ten to twenty feet deep. Several miles south of Kaifeng the flood struck a large river which there joins the Lu-chia. The result was that the flood rose to a still greater height and, pouring into a low-lying and fertile plain, which was densely populated, submerged upwards of 1500 villages.

Not far beyond this locality the flood passed into the province of Anhui, where it spread widely. The actual loss of life could not be computed accurately, but the lowest intelligent estimate place it at 1,500,000, and one authority fixed it at 7,000,000. Two million people were rendered destitute by the flood, and the suffering that resulted was frightful. Four months later the inundated provinces were still under the muddy waters. The government officials, who were on guard when the Hoang-Ho broke its banks were condemned to severe punishment and were placed in the pillory at spite of their pleadings that they had done their best to avert the disaster.

The inundation which may be classed as the second greatest in modern history, occurred in Holland in 1530. There have been many great floods in Holland, nearly all due to the failure of the dikes which keep out the only barrier between it and the sea. In 1530 there was a general failure of the dikes and the sea poured in upon the lowlands. The people were as unprepared as were the victims of the Johnstown disaster. Good authorities place the number of human beings that perished in this flood at about 400,000, and the destruction of property was in proportion.

In April, 1421, the River Meuse broke in the dikes at Dort, or Dordrecht, a quaint old town in the peninsula of South Holland, situated on an island. Ten thousand persons perished there, and more than 100,000 in the vicinity. In January, 1861, there was a disastrous flood in Holland, the waters sweeping over 40,000 acres, and leaving 30,000 villagers destitute. And again, in 1876, severe losses resulted from inundations in this country.

The first flood in Europe of which history gives any authentic account occurred in Lincolnshire, England, A. D. 345, when the sea passed over many thousands of acres. In the year 353 a flood in Cumberland destroyed 3000 human lives and many cattle. Four hundred families were drowned in Glasgow by an overflow of the Clyde in 758. A number of English seaport towns were destroyed by an inundation in 1014. In 1403 a terrible overflow of the Severn, which came at night and lasted for ten days, covered the tops of mountains. Men, women and children were carried from their beds and drowned. The waters settled on the lands, and were called for a hundred years after the Great Waters.

A flood in Catalonia, a province of Spain, occurred in 1617, and 50,000 persons lost their lives. One of the most curious inundations in history, and one that was looked upon at the time as a miracle, occurred in Yorkshire, England, in 1686. A large rock was split asunder by some hidden force and water spouted out, the stream reaching as high as a church steeple. In 1771 another flood which had disastrous results, and which was known as the Ripon flood, occurred in the same province.

In September, 1787, mountain torrents inundated Navarre, and 2000 persons were drowned. Twice, in 1787 and in 1802, the Irish Liffey overran its banks and caused great damage. A reservoir in Murcia, a city of Spain, burst in 1802 in much the same way as did the dam at Johnstown, and as a result 1000 persons perished. Twenty-four villages near Pressburg and nearly all their inhabitants were swept away in April, 1811, by an overflow of the Danube. Two years later large provinces in Austria and Poland were flooded and many lives were lost. In the same year a force of 2000 Turkish soldiers, who were stationed on a small island near Widdin, were surprised by a sudden overflow of the Danube and all were drowned. There were two more floods in this year, one in Silesia, where 600 persons perished, and the French army met such losses and privations that its ruin was accelerated; and another in Poland, where 4000 persons were supposed to have been drowned. In 1816, the melting of the snow on the mountains surrounding Strabane, Ireland, caused destructive floods, and the overflow of the Vistula in Germany laid many villages under water. Floods that occasioned great suffering occurred in 1829, when severe rains caused the Spey and Findhorn to rise fifty feet above the ordinary level. The following year the Danube again overflowed its banks, and inundated the houses of 6,000 inhabitants of Vienna. The Rhone overflowed in 1840 and poured its turbulent waters into the Rhone, causing a flood which covered 60,000 acres. Lyons was flooded, 100 houses were swept away at Avignon, 218 at Arles, Guillotiere, and 300 at Valse, Marseilles and Nimes. Another great flood, as a thing much suffering, occurred in the south of France in 1856.

A flood in Milk river valley in 1874 was caused by the bursting of a badly constructed dam. The waters poured down upon the villages in the valley much as at Johnstown, but the people received warning in time, and the torrent was not so swift. Several villages were destroyed and 141 persons drowned. The rising of the Garonne in 1875 caused the death of 1000 persons near Toulouse, and 20,000 persons were made homeless in India by floods in the same year. In 1882 heavy floods destroyed a large amount of property and drowned many persons in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

### ARE THE MEN AS BAD AS THIS?

**Women and Men Who Work Together Tell Tales Which a Reporter Hears.**

New York Sun.

He was a typical New Yorker, such as you see on the road in a doeskin coat, on change with a rose in his buttonhole, or up at the polo ground yelling to the players by their names. Now he was seated in a revolving chair in his office on Broadway, with his derby hat pushed well back upon his thick, waving hair, and with one end of his big brown moustache in the rude and nervous grasp of his right hand.

"Mad;" said he, "who wouldn't be mad? I am trying to figure up whether this is the day that my female secretary doesn't come, or whether it is merely to be a morning when she is late. There are always days when they don't come, and the days when they are late are as frequent as they please to make them. This is the fourth girl I have employed as an amanuensis, and I have about done with that kind. Girls in business have one and only one, peculiarity apart from men—they come cheaper. And let me tell you that there is no more to be gained by getting cheap labor than by getting cheap food or clothes.

"You take a young man into your employ, and, if he is any good at all, he tries to anticipate your wishes, to think for you, to help you beyond what you exact from him. His first and constant aim is to rise and to make himself worth more money and fit for a higher place. This is not the case with some men merely; it is the rule with the sex. Such qualities are worth whatever a man has to pay for them. A good male clerk is another hand to his employer; sometimes he is like a third lobe to your brain. The ablest business men are those who select good assistants, and then let those assistants make them rich. By the Lord Harry! I'll fire this girl, and never employ another as long as I live!"

"Is that all; that's the matter with the girls?"

"I'll let you answer that question yourself, as a reporter trots about a great deal in and out of offices where girls are employed. Tell me what you see the young ladies doing between tasks. Are they not reading paper novels or newspapers, or sewing or eating—they eat all day, everyone of them—or sitting with their hands in their laps? Well, that is what I see with each girl I employ, and with each one wherever I find them employed. They care nothing about business, yours or mine or anyone's. They denote strate this in every possible way. No matter how you may be rushed at a given time they will not stay one minute after the dinner or the closing hour, not even if five or ten minutes' work would complete that which they know it is of the utmost importance to have done. If you ask them to do so of course they must do it, but it is safe to say that they will do it ungraciously and with scowling faces. I have had one girl that would do such a thing cheerfully, and three that would not, and yet all four took days off and days off, and made neither apology or explanation. When I hired the first woman, I believed that women had been misjudged, and that one sex had as much genius for diversified industry as another; now I know that it is not so, and that female secretaries will not long be endured in business. When you employ a woman you cannot criticise, scold or caution her. She either leaves, breaks out in tears or flirts and flouts most impudently. Then, again, there's house talking; you can't do business with men in a manly way if there is a woman to write your letters or present in your office. Nine-tenths of the men in a hundred smoke and swear. It's too bad, but it's the fact. They come into your office and both you and they feel crippled.

"Other men tell me that it is their experience that whenever they get a really useful girl, who takes an interest in the office life around her, she is certain to get married and leave her employers to break in a newcomer. Well, it's half an hour late, so I suppose my young woman isn't—no, by Jove, here she is. You're late, Miss Johnson."

"Well, not exactly, am I?" the young woman replies very sweetly. "You did not come till 9:30 o'clock on the day before, so I thought as I had a little errand to do I would risk your being here this morning."

The reporter went out, and in another office at which he called came upon a young girl at her typewriter alone in her glory. With a determination to have one other battle in the eternal conflict of the sexes fought out in his presence, he told the young girl all that he had just heard in her sex's disavor.

"Why," said she, "a great deal of that gentleman's complaint comes from his asking too much. A great deal of it I have often thought of myself. I have been in different offices nearly five years, and I see that men make business the work of their souls as well as their heads and hands. They enjoy it. They love it. They lose their sex, their humanity, and themselves in business, and become like machines. Now, I suspect that never can be with women—at least not with women employed by men. We cannot lose sight of our sex for an instant; we must always be on our guard and ready to resent light language or behavior on the part of the men around us. Need I explain that? It must be so.

"As to our only doing what we have to do, I suspect that cannot be improved. Woman's ambition is to marry just as man's is to get rich. While we are at work it should be the aim of every girl to earn her wages and to give satisfaction by doing all that is asked or required, but it would not do for a girl to attempt to do any more in a man's office. She would be quickly 'sat upon,' as you or any of the rest of them would be under similar circumstances. Besides, all there is of man's ambition proceeds from incentive, and a woman has no incentive to do more than she is employed to do. She cannot aspire to rise to be a salesman or a drummer or a partner in one of these great down-town establishments. As for her pouting when she is asked to give five minutes extra time to her employer, all I can say is that they must be very ungracious girls whom that man has employed. There are many girls in business offices, but I don't know one who would not do anything within reason to help her employer out of an extra pressure of work.

"But if employers complain of women," said this bright girl, "so can women complain of them. It does not increase the girl's respect for the men for her to work with or for them. I never would have believed that men were so rude and coarse as my experience in nearly half a dozen offices has shown them to be. They are quite as much given to gossip as the average woman. Whenever they drop business for a moment they are almost certain to do one of three things, either gossip about their friends down town and at the clubs, gossip about their clothing and men's fashion, or fall to telling stories that they have to relate in whispers followed by a sort of laughter that betrays the scandalous quality of what they have been saying. And then their slang, their habits with tobacco and their rough play with one another. Oh, my! It is said that woman show only their best side to men. I am sure they have no such side to conceal as the men have. I have seen few employers who were not unfeeling in their manners to the men under them. They nearly all swear, and a still greater number have a liking for indelicacy and coarse-flavored speech. I cannot put what I think of men in a better way than by saying that I have seen some good-hearted, manly gentlemen, but I never yet have seen one in whose company I have not thought it best never to relax my guard over myself.

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## CULTIVATE THE LEFT HAND.

**People Are Left-handed From Habit and Education.**

**Both Hands Can Be Made Useful—The Left Hand More Accurate Than the Right.**

Until of late years the most of the world has believed that it was a serious error to allow a child to use its left hand as much as its right one. It was Charles Reade who once said men were right-handed by habit, education, and perhaps by inheritance. It is no more natural to be right-handed than left-handed, except that, having two hands, we get into the habit of using one of them more than the other. Indeed, every mother will tell you how she fought against Willie or Johnny or Jenny being left-handed, not that to have a left-handed son or daughter is a positive disgrace, but all mechanical appliances and everything intended for the use of humanity is by common consent made right-handed.

Take a child when it is first able to sit alone and it is neither right nor left-handed. Offer it an object and the chances are ten to one it will reach for it with the *left* hand. Everyone has noticed this. How it worries the mother, and how she struggles for months, or until the child has got into the habit of using the right hand, to prevent it from being left-handed. The left hand is the more sensitive of the two; it is nearer the child, it is nearer its being, its life and action. Offer to shake hands with it and it extends the left.

"Not that hand," says the mother, "give the gentleman the other hand." And after being directed two or three times it extends the other, and the mother apologizes by saying she does not understand why it wants to give its left hand; that she is sure none of her people or her husband's are left-handed. Poor, deluded mother. And then when the little thing is put up to the table it insists upon taking its fork in its left hand to eat. Every child does it, with hardly an exception, as every mother can testify.

It is not natural to use either hand; that is to say, both hands are certainly made to use, but until they have been trained, both seem useless appendages. The child will ram its fists into its mouth, its eyes, or into anything that is within reach. It does not know what its little hands are for, and it has not the least idea what to do with them. They are so many white elephants to it.

Go into a factory and watch the operators. How deftly they use their fingers; how accurate every movement. The variation of an eighth of an inch in a movement might cost them the price of a week's work, so accurate must they be, and yet they will sometimes, their fingers flying swiftly day after day without an error. They are not using the right hand alone. The left hand is doing its part. Perhaps at this machine, or at that table, the office the left hand performs is more important than that of the right, but it is trained, as the right is trained, in the performance of the ordinary affairs of life, and it is true to its master.

The factory operator was as awkward at his work the first day he began at it as the child is in its efforts to handle material things, with the single exception, that the operator knew what his hands were for, and they had been trained to respond to his will in the ordinary movements. But how long did it take him to become perfect? One year—two years. So can you train the left hand in the same length of time to perform any act accurately which can be done with the right. It is well known that persons who lose the use of the right hand entirely learn to write more beautifully with the left than they ever did with the right. This is accounted for, as stated at the beginning of this article, by the fact that the left hand or arm is more sensitive in its nature than the right, and, therefore, more accurate in

# THE SINGLE TAX THEORY.

## Comprehensive Consideration of It From an Economic Standpoint.

An Address Delivered by Hon. Thomas G. Shearman, at Masonic Hall, Monday Evening, June 17, 1889.

[Stenographically Reported by C. H. Sholes.]

There have been many requests for the publication of Mr. Shearman's recent address entire, and it is here given:

It is an old adage that there are two sides to every question. This is an adage which has a truth in it much deeper than is generally supposed. It is not merely that there may be some rational doubt about every question; it implies a truth of much wider scope and reach. There are two sides to every question in the sense that you can at least approach every question from two apparently opposite points of view, and that after you have arrived at the true solution of any question the answer will appear the same, no matter from which side you approach it. There are two sides even to a plank, and if one of you looks on one side and the other on the other side, and you do not agree as to the dimensions of the plank, one of you is certainly wrong in your conclusions. There are two sides to every room, and it can make no difference from one door, and another from the opposite door, and the two do not meet, it is because they have not got into the same room. If the description of a room given by a man who undertakes to describe it viewed from one door is utterly inconsistent with the description given by another man who professes to have seen the same room from the opposite door, you may be sure that one of them is wrong—perhaps both; you have no guaranty that both are not wrong until their accounts agree when taken from opposite points of view.

Now, my dear and honored friend, Mr. Henry George, has approached this greatest question of economics—the solution of the problem as to the remedy for the growing evils alike of riches and of poverty in our midst—from the point of view of land and its rent. Beginning with the discussion of the question of land ownership and of the right to rent of the bare land, he has arrived at

### CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS

With regard to taxation. If those conclusions are correct, precisely the same conclusions can be reached by taking up the question from the opposite point of view; and without discussing any question of land ownership, without discussing for a moment the question of the right of private property in land, it will be possible to come to the same results, and to show them just as satisfactorily by approaching them solely from the side of taxation. And therefore it is (and not, as some appear to think, because I repudiate the doctrines of Mr. George in other respects), that I always prefer to approach the great question from the side of taxation; and to ask what is the best, the wisest, the most thinnest, the most efficacious, the most equal system of taxation. What system of taxation will do no injustice either to rich or to poor; what system of taxation will avoid all corruption of morals, will wield perjury, will make bribery useless, will require no superhuman wisdom on the part of assessors and tax collectors; what system of taxation will collect from the honest and the dishonest, and will not oppress the widow and the orphan, nor make the poor poorer or the rich richer?

It is from this point of view that I propose to discuss this question this evening. And as far as possible, and until I give you special notice to the contrary, I propose to state only facts which are universally agreed upon, and as nearly as possible, inferences from which there is no dissent. I will endeavor frankly to tell you whenever I am stating anything in respect to which I differ from the greatest authorities among both political parties. Some things are certainly agreed upon. No matter where I go, in every city, in every town, I meet both gentlemen and journalists—and I don't mean to say that journalists are not gentlemen, but I mean gentlemen who have no opportunity of expressing their views in public and gentlemen who have opportunity of expressing their views through the newspapers; and all alike agree upon the same fundamental facts in our situation.

Some cause has been at work during the last forty years, and more especially during the last twenty-five or thirty years, which has resulted in a tremendous widening of the social chasm between the rich and poor. Some cause has been at work which has at the end of thirty years, quite within my recollection and within the recollection probably of the majority who are present, entirely transformed the face of

### AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Our old equality is gone. So far from being the most equal people on the face of the earth, as we once boasted that we were, ours is the most unequal of civilized nations. You talk about the wealth of the British aristocracy, and about the poverty of the British poor. There is not in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland so striking a contrast, so wide a chasm between the rich and the poor, as there is in these United States of America. There is no man in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland who is as wealthy as any one of some half dozen gentlemen who could be named in this county; and there are no men who are poorer than some who could be found in this country. It is true, I think, even yet, that there is a larger number of the extremely poor in Great Britain and Ireland than there is in this country. How long that will remain true it is difficult to say; but it is not true that there is more desperate poverty in any civilized country than there is in ours; and it is unquestionably not true that there is any greater mass of riches concentrated in a few hands in any country than in this.

This disproportion is going on continually. I shall not dwell upon this so much to-night, because last evening in a different place I set forth this preliminary part of the subject fully, and therefore I will only briefly recapitulate things which you all know and acknowledge.

Whereas forty years ago a man worth $100,000 was, even in our great city of New York, an object of some remark and envy, such a man is now utterly obscure and unnoticed, and is considered to have laid merely the beginnings of a very moderate amount of the capital which would be necessary for him to make a display. Whereas forty years ago there was but one man in the United States who was even supposed to be worth $5,000,000—and I refer to John Jacob Astor, who was famed on that account, and who proved not to be worth quite that amount when he died—there are several Astors now, each of whom is generally reputed to be worth at least $50,000,000, though they are very quiet about it. And there are probably ten times as many men to-day who are worth $25,000,000 as there were forty years ago who were worth $1,000,000. Whereas forty years ago the novelists who wrote in those days in the Dumas and Jules Verne style, before their day, and who wanted to draw a picture as extravagant as that which Jules Verne draws of

### A VOYAGE TO THE MOON,

Imagined men worth about $20,000,000 as able to overturn the whole world by their wealth; there are now several men who are worth over $100,000,000 each. This state of things is developing more and more rapidly. In every corner we learn of men and women previously obscure, whose names were unknown almost to the whole community, until we learn that by some accident they are worth their ten or twenty millions. A single member of a banking firm in the city of Philadelphia lately died leaving six daughters with more than $21,000,000 to divide between them. One lady in my own city of Brooklyn is worth certainly not less than $30,000,000; some of them as much as $60,000,000 or $70,000,000. We see evidences of this enormous accumulation on every side. And it can be demonstrated with great ease by statistics which are undisputed, that at the present day less than 100,000 persons, constituting as a matter of fact only about one 200th part of our working force, are possessed of incomes which enable them to save about three-fifths of all the wealth that is annually saved in this country. And as wealth is principally all reproduced within less than thirty years, this means that within thirty years of the time when this state of things began this 100,000 persons are destined to own about three-fifths of the entire wealth of the United States: land, houses, improvements, goods, chattels, personal property of every kind.

Everybody knows that this state of things is undesirable. This enormous amount of wealth concentrated in a few hands brings to them no particular pleasure, no additional comforts, certainly does not bring to them anything like proportionate happiness. A sad commentary on the very instance I mentioned, and which I would not mention if it were not public, that of the banker's daughters, is that every one of them is afraid to marry because she cannot believe any man will love her on her own account, and she will not be married for the sake of her money, and that at least one of them is going into a convent and bestow her $4,000,000 upon some order of saints which she hopes can use it more wisely than she can. Every lawyer who is concerned with the affairs of wealthy men knows that they are as anxious to tie up their property to prevent their children from squandering it as ever were the aristocracy of England. The most ingenious methods are resorted to in order to prevent the sons of rich men who have been

### BROUGHT UP IN IDLENESS,

With no expectation of doing anything for their living, and who do not know how, and cannot in this country, really enjoy this enormous wealth as the possessors of enormous wealth have learned in a certain low sense to enjoy it in Europe, from squandering it. It is a most unhappy state of things.

Those of you who are in tolerably good circumstances, who can enjoy your way to earn your living comfortably, and peaceably through life without special anxiety, may well thank God that you are not so rich as the rich men. For with somewhat extended experience among them, I have yet to find the first man who was one particle happier—I make no reference to his being better, but who was one particle happier—for being in possession of more than or even as much as $1,000,000.

But what is the result of this state of things upon the community at large? You all know that there is a widespread discontent among the poor who are deprived of the pleasures which they see the rich enjoy. You all know that, while it is very easy to cast reproaches upon those who call attention to these facts, by saying they are exciting popular discontent, the public discontent is already excited, is already universal. You have seen for fifteen years at least a continual seething tide of discontent rise and dash itself against the barriers on every side; sometimes shown in the granger movements; sometimes, as another cause, by the farmers, by the miners, by the manufacturing workmen, by the manufacturing classes generally. In one form or another this surging roar of discontent is continually heard. I am no such alarmist as are many gentlemen whom I have heard, distinguished in public affairs, whose names I would not venture to use. I have heard in every quarter, and from wealthy men, from men who do not believe in popular government, the gravest expressions of alarm, and the gravest fears for the future, expressed in every direction. Only a few days ago I sat at lunch with six or eight of the most distinguished gentlemen of California. I will not, of course, mention a name; I would not mention it in this connection if I thought you could even guess who they were; and one of those gentlemen expressed the opinion, quite involuntarily and without the slightest suggestion from me and without my approaching the subject, that the wealthy people of the United States were, as he put it, "on the brink of a social catastrophe, which (he thought) could only be compared to

### THE GREAT FLOOD AT JOHNSTOWN

Which had suddenly descended upon them and swept them all into ruin." No doubt that is a strong expression, but there was not one at that table who dissented from it, and one of the most distinguished men in the state nodded his head in assent. This expression of opinion we hear in all parts of the country; and the rich men are putting their heads together and whispering, "What are we to do about popular suffrage? What will become of our property if we allow universal suffrage to go on? Can his government last under such an arrangement?" And they whisper to each other "It cannot."

Now I have a different opinion, and still, my opinion is not very much more favorable upon the whole, to the future, than theirs is. I do not believe they will ever abolish popular suffrage; but this I do venture to predict, without fear that the future will falsify it, that if this state of things continues unchanged for thirty years, or at the most, fifty years more, while you will retain the form and shell of popular government you will in reality be subject to an absolute plutocracy. There will be twelve to fifteen, possibly twenty or twenty-five million votes cast, and so long as a plutocracy can manage it so that of the 25,000,000 votes cast, 12,000,000 shall be cast on their side they will count the remaining 12,400,000; but the moment there is a change, and the men who control, as they will control at that time, from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the wealth of the country, find that 12,000,000 are going to vote against them, the 12,400,000 will not be allowed to be counted. You have seen this before your eyes. You make a great noise and ado about that condition in the South and are devising measures to cure it, and it is proposed to put an Act through Congress which will put your elections, such as the elections of South Carolina, under the rule of a dominant central society. I do not discuss the question upon its merits at all; I only say that you see this difficulty right there. And you see how the wealth, the owners of property, have solved it down there. They have solved it by putting the majority under their feet; they have done it openly, and you could not prevent them. You had the whole force of the army and navy on the side of the poor and propertyless, but you could not keep them up, and you cannot do it. If you intend to maintain the republic, you have got to keep the majority of

### THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

In the hands of the majority of its people. [Applause.] Now, as things are going on, you are not going to do it, and all admit this. Republicans, democrats, greenbackers, anti-monopolists and monopolists, railroad men and anti-railroad men, capitalists and anti-capitalists all agree upon this. The fact is indisputable. It is indisputable that this country is progressing at a more rapid pace toward the centralization of wealth than any other country under the face of the sun. This tendency toward concentration has been checked in Great Britain, though not cured; it goes on far more slowly than in this country, and yet so strongly do they feel it that there is a much stronger feeling in favor of measures to check its progress altogether, now rising in Great Britain, than there is in this country. But you will have your attention called to it by the inevitable logic of events, and you will be compelled to take hold of this question at a very early day and to deal with it in a most thorough manner.

How are we going to cure this? It is useless to talk about evils if we do not see any way out of them, and if we never can see any way out of them, or especially if we can see no way out of them, we may as well shut our eyes and go down Niagara in a dream. Is there any cause upon which all men agree? There is, and I certainly find ten intelligent men who will not have nine different opinions as to what the remedy for this state of things shall be; but you will not find among those ten one, if he is intelligent and has studied the subject, no matter what may be his politics, who will dissent from a few of the propositions I am about to state. Whatever other causes there may be in existence, it is indisputable that the general system of taxation which prevails in this country and which has prevailed for a hundred years, is such as to take very much more largely from the pockets of the poor than it does from the pockets of the rich. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, pointed this out some fifteen or sixteen years ago in an eloquent speech; Congressman Seymour, of Illinois, pointed it out some five years ago in another eloquent speech; Mr. Milliken, congressman from Maine, the personal friend of Mr. Blaine, pointed it out in a speech three or five years ago—I forget which. Other gentlemen of the same political party have been pointing this out; in fact, more of those who belong to

### THE PARTY NOW IN POWER

Have referred to this subject, and have emphatically pointed out this evil of our present system of taxation, than of those belonging to any other party whatever. Singularly enough, they have generally used this very fact as an argument why a particular form of this system of taxation should be continued. Singularly enough, they have contented themselves with saying, the people insist upon having this general form of taxation, which produces these evil results; all we can do is to give such a turn to the existing system of taxation that the poor shall receive some compensation for what is taken away from them.

The system thus referred to is generally called indirect taxation. When taxes are laid upon any article that is produced by man, that tax is not paid for only by the person who pays it in the first instance, by the manufacturer, the importer or the other person from whom the government collects it. That person acts only as a tax collector for the government, and what he pays to the government he collects from his customer with a profit. [Applause.] From that it follows that every single tax of this kind, every tax laid under the tariff, every tax laid by the internal revenue law, and every species of tax which is laid upon person al property, that is, upon chairs, tables, furniture, or anything, in short, which man makes—whatever in that form is taxed, the tax is paid by the consumer, by the person who finally and in the last instance uses that property and does not attempt to sell it to another. So long as any one sells such property he does not pay the tax; he collects it from the person who buys from him. This is all elementary.

Now see what follows. Compare the incomes of the rich with the incomes of the poor; and remember all the time that men are taxed upon what they spend for the support of their families, not what you spend for the maintenance of your store, of your factory, of your shop, of your business in any form; because that you charge over; but you are taxed in proportion to what you spend for the support of yourselves and your families, on those things which you buy to eat, to drink and to wear up to use, and not upon those which you sell. No matter what the form of indirect taxation is, therefore, no matter how much you appear to pay heavy taxes upon what you sell, so long as your business is not resorted to as robbery, and one piece of property taxed and another left untaxed, when taxes are equal, when it reaches its ideal and is perfect, then

### THE MAN WHO SELLS PAYS NO TAXES

On what he sells, but the man who buys to use and keep, pays taxes upon everything. Now, bearing that in mind, compare the lot of the man with the small income with the lot of the man who has the large income. Compare the condition of men whose incomes (and there is an immense number of them) are $100,000 a year, with the condition of more than four-fifths of the working people of this country whose incomes are less than $360 a year. I dare say you don't believe that statement, but the census proves it. Statistics of the agricultural department in the hands of a gentleman interested in maintaining, and a most eloquent and ingenious advocate in favor of, the present state of things, show that the average earnings of agricultural laborers of this country during the year 1888, which was at a time when they were very nearly at the highest point, amounted to less than $220 per man, assuming that they were at work the whole year round, which you know very well they are not. The income of agricultural laborers in the state of Ohio, according to the returns of the census—and surely that is a pretty good authority, it is a state entirely in the hands of gentlemen who believe in the present state of things—was shown to average only $250 a year, even if they were at work the whole year round, which they are not. The income, therefore, of more than four-fifths of the people of this country with the average family of three is less than $300 a year. If you choose to take the family of five, which, however, is shown to be too large, you would only bring the average incomes up to about $460 a year for five persons. Now take that $450, and ask yourselves on what sum can a man maintain a family of five persons? Not much of food that can be saved, he were not taxed at all, meanwhile living with bare comfort and decency? We will reduce him to a pretty small figure and say that he can do it upon $50, $70 to each member of the family. Statistics do not justify that conclusion, but we will take it. Then, if he were not taxed, he would be able to save $100.

Now comes taxation; and during a period of about twenty years the average taxation imposed upon each family was about 20 per cent, upon their expenditures; that is, $90. Out of what can a man pay that tax? Out of what he spends? You might as well say he can pay taxes out of what he has eaten; the thing cannot be done; what is spent is spent. He pays his taxes, and he can only pay them out of what he can save. He has the $100 taxed $70 out of the $100, which is 70 per cent.

### SOME CONTRASTS.

Contrast his condition with that of the man whose income is $100,000 a year, and who is required to expend in order to support his family in very modest decency $15,000 a year. That leaves him $85,000 out of which to pay his taxes. His tax at 20 per cent. on his expenditures is $3000. Out of what does he pay it? Out of the $85,000. How much is that? It is a little more than 3 per cent., perhaps 3½ per cent. The poor man you will see is taxed on his savings, which is of the source of property he can have, 70 per cent. per annum; the rich man is taxed on his property 3½ per cent. per annum.

Now, carry the contrast higher; because the question really is, what is the effect upon men at the very top, financially speaking, of society. I personally knew a gentleman whose regular steady income many years ago (it is much larger now) was $600,000 a year. His incidental income, which was of an uncertain nature, averaged much more than that, in some years much less, in other years much more; but we will leave that out of the calculation altogether. I know also that he saved of his expenses, he lived in very good style, but never spent more than $30,000 a year upon his family expenditures. That left him $570,000 at least, out of which to pay his taxes. At 20 per cent. on his expenditures his taxes were $6,000, which is about 1 per cent.

When such a state of things exists, when upon the average seven-tenths of the property of the poor is taken from them by taxation, and only 2 or 3 per cent. is taken from the savings of the very wealthy classes, can you wonder that in the course of a few years the savings of the rich should without any particular skill or effort on their part immensely increase, while the savings of the poor should be shrinking away? Do you need any other explanation in order to account for this growing discrepancy? This simple fact explains the whole of the enormous discrepancy (the extent of which I have greatly understated) between the condition of the rich and the poorof this country.

It explains more; it explains too much, in one sense, because an explanation that explains too much is no explanation at all. And if these facts stood alone, the fact that this difference in taxation would explain more than all the discrepancy between

### THE CONDITION OF RICH AND POOR

To-day, would perhaps be fatal to the explanation. But it is not, and I will tell you why. There is one more fact with which many men comfort themselves, which thus far we have not taken into account, and that is the extravagance and wastefulness of the rich. There are actually sober-minded men to-day all over the country who rejoice in the thought, and hug to themselves the idea, that all of this evil discrepancy between the very rich and the very poor will be wiped away in two or three generations; or, as the San Francisco *Chronicle* aptly put it, "There are but three generations in this country between shirt-sleeves and shirt-sleeves," and the man who leaves $50,000,000 to-day, they flatter themselves, will leave it to a son who will squander $25,000,000 before he dies, and leave the balance to his son, who will squander the remaining $25,000,000, and then his descendants will start on an equality with the poor. Now, something of that kind does go on, because the rich are extravagant and wasteful, and in effect throw vast quantities of their wealth into the sea, giving neither to themselves nor to any other rational being any enjoyment, and not recreating wealth as they would do, and as wealth rightfully applied always will do. That is the reason why the discrepancy between the rich and poor is not greater than it is, and that is the reason why the explanation I have given seems to be too large an explanation and to account for more than the actual discrepancy now existing. The facts harmonize all round; and they show conclusively that the secret of the widening chasm between rich and poor in this country is to be found in our system of taxation, and you do not need to look any further.

Now, as I have to say repeatedly, this is conceded; and then among those who admit it the question arises, first, What are you going to do about it? and secondly, Is there any use trying to do anything about it? Some have scanned it in this way, Mr. Milliken, for example. He says this system of indirect taxation is so unjust to the poor, is in effect such a robbery of the poor, that it never could be justified a moment if we did not supplement it with some system which awards compensation to the poor; and he says that his favorite system of a protective tariff has some magic by which it extracts the money from the pockets of the rich after it has been taken from the pockets of the poor, and puts it back into the pockets of the poor, with some interest to boot. Now that is all of his justification of this system. Does the justification justify? Do the facts prove that this is the result? Mark you, Mr. Milliken admits distinctly that

### THE POOR ARE PLUNDERED

Wholesale by this system, and on an enormous scale, for the benefit of the rich. Have the poor, as a matter of fact, got this plunder back again? Look around you; answer the question for yourselves. The answer is as plain as day; they have not, and they never will.

Then what system shall we adopt? We can frankly admit, say Mr. Millikin and Mr. Sherman and other shining lights of the dominant party, that we ought to have a system of direct taxation. And they insist sometimes—less strenuously of late than they used to do—that if we had a system of direct taxation this discrepancy would largely cease, and the poor would no longer be taxed for the benefit of the rich. We arrive, then, without having any want of harmony among people of different views and different political faiths at this simple answer. What is needed to remedy this state of things—what is needed above all else to relieve the poor from this unjust oppression—is a system of absolute direct taxation.

It is easy to say people will not submit to direct taxation. We have never tried it. I think they will. They do submit to what they suppose is a system of direct taxation in the states; and the only effect of that is, that while it pretends to be direct it is not, because in large part it is just as direct as that maintained by the nation. But whether they will submit to it or not, the question is, shall we not look the fact in the face, and shall we not tell them honestly that what they need, whether they like it or not, is a system of absolute direct taxation; a system which will tax men in proportion to what they have, and not in proportion to what they had day before yesterday, and never can have again? A system which will tax them in proportion to their property, and not in proportion to what they are compelled to spend in order to keep their families barely living. I think that when people once understand this question, when it is fairly presented to them, the only real question in their minds will be: What system of direct taxation is there, and how can it be accomplished? and, therefore, I pass at once to that branch of the subject.

You commonly call the taxation of real and personal property which prevails in this state—

### THE INDISCRIMINATE TAXATION

Of land, houses, chairs, tables, merchandise in store, stocks of corporations, bonds, mortgages, and everything else, things which you tax over and over again—direct taxation. Now a tax on a chair is indirect taxation. It will be paid in the first instance by the chairmaker, who passes it over to the wholesale dealer, with the commission; the wholesale passes it over to the retail dealer with another commission, and the retailer sells the chair to you, and he collects the tax and the two commissions that have gone before, and adds his own commission, which is larger than both of those that went before, and ought to be. There is nothing wrong about that, except in the system. [Laughter and applause.] I may tell some of the secrets of the trade when I am away from it, as I am now. I know a large store, the proprietor of which doesn't think he is getting along in the world at all at present, though in fact he does have to close up one of his stores, although he did a large business, because it didn't pay. He sells fragile articles, glass, earthenware and so on; and I think he did not have an article in his store on which his regular profit was not 50 per cent., and on a majority of the articles his nominal profit was 75 per cent.; and yet that did not suffice to make him a fortune out of it. Why not? Glass will break, and stupid boys will break it all the time, and one break in a set of glass or earthenware spoils the whole set, and it may be months before the proprietor can get a set replaced. he has to send a long distance to get a plate made to complete a set, and meanwhile he is glad to sell the whole set at a discount, perhaps at a positive loss. He constantly runs risks of this kind, and therefore must have 50 to 75 per cent. profit to cover these risks. Now when he estimates that 50 or 75 per cent. profit, don't you see he estimates it on every item of cost, and he has not one article in his store on which he has not paid a tax of 50 to 75 per cent. to the government; and, therefore, he puts his 75 per cent. profit on top of the 50 per cent. which he paid the government; he doesn't charge you his profit on the original cost and then add the government tax, but adds the 50 per cent. tax and charges you 37½ per cent. more, so that when the government tax comes to you it is not 50 per cent. any longer, but it is 87½. That is the law of trade; he must do it or fail. When a piece of glass is broken in his store, it is broken with the duty paid on it, and 50 per cent. has been added before it is broken, and the loss on that must be taken into account in his profits. Therefore, whenever you tax any article made by man, that tax is turned over with a profit upon the final consumer; hence it is not a direct tax.

### THE ONLY DIRECT TAX

which could be levied on personal property would be by doing exactly what the assessors do not do, and for what you would make a great outcry if they did do, that is to say, visiting families and taxing their chairs and tables, their bedsteads and bedding; and not taxing the same things which are in the store and which are to be sold to them. You would make a great outcry against that, but that would be the only form of direct taxation you could have on personal property. As this is impossible and for other reasons unjust, we will not discuss it; and you may therefore set aside the question of direct tax on personal property, because it is just as bad a tax at foundation as any other tax we have been talking about; it is indirect, it is crooked, it is finally paid by the consumer, and therefore paid by the poor in ten times as large a proportion as by the rich.

But there is an additional reason. What assessor can ever estimate the value of personal property? Grant he can estimate the value of a few chairs in the farmer's home, but let him go into the home of the rich man, and he cannot tell the difference between a $50 and a $15 chair; he cannot tell the difference between a table which cost $500 and one which cost $50; he cannot tell the difference, unless he is an expert, between a carpet that cost $10 a yard and a carpet that cost $5 a yard; the $5 carpet might be much better looking than the $10 carpet. I know a gentleman of fine taste in art matters, whose parlors are filled with fine paintings. If you were to enter his house the first thing to attract your attention would be a large magnificent painting by Bouguerot, a famous French artist, entitled "Charity," of world-wide fame. Suppose the assessor heard this was Bouguerot, and had the notion that a Bouguerot always sold at auction for $3000 or $4000, and heard that this was a particularly valuable one, and therefore estimated it at $5000. He would think he was doing the owner an injustice, but being very conscientious, and determined to tax the rich man, he would reluctantly raise it to that figure. Then he sees a little daub which he values at $250. This little "daub" is a Rousseau. A Rousseau not much bigger than that was bought at auction not long ago, at which an immense Bouguerot sold at $5000, which was considered a high price—a little "daub" like that by Rousseau, with a few trees, one cow, and something to look like a mud, some clouds and a little grass, was offered, and the bidding was so quick the auctioneer could not possibly follow it; it was like a hailstorm; it began at $5000. $6000, $7000, $8000, $9000, and so on, to $19,000, before anybody took breath, and was knocked down at $20,000. How is the assessor to know that? There is not an assessor on the face of the earth, unless he was specially informed by some one who knew the facts in the case, that could know it. You must have omniscient assessors; you must import them from the kingdom of heaven.

That is what results when you try to tax personal property. You may reply that these differences are greater there than here. Not at all, not at all. I can perplex you equally on almost anything else. Take a piece of cloth and you will be just as far astray. Take anything you please, tables, chairs, millinery goods, dress goods; the ladies know what ridiculously false estimates men will make as to the value of a piece of cloth or silk. You cannot assess these things equitably, even if a man could see them, and if you employ women assessors they never could find the time to see them all; besides, they must weigh and measure, and know what material they are made of, how much of wool to ashes and muddy or cotton, because not even the most expert could ascertain without that test. You want to put all this on the assessor; you want infallibility, and more infallibility than any pope ever did or ever will claim; all that you want from the assessor for $400 or $500 a year! Do you think you are going to get it?

### NOW, WHO WILL SUFFER

Or, that basis? Will the shrewd business man? Will the capitalist? Do you think you can catch him in that way? Why, in the city of Denver, where they have a list as long as your arm, and require every man to swear in detail to all the property he owns, there was one gentleman who, I was told, was worth more than $1,000,000 in personal property; however that might be, one thing was not guess-work; he certainly had piano-forte $250,000 in furniture alone, which he still owned and used for commercial purposes. He was called upon to make out his return, and required to put down furniture, jewelry, watches and everything else in detail, no generalities about it; and he returned in detail, which he swore to like a good and pious citizen—how much do you think? $540. [Laughter.]

See how conscientious he was. He was like the man in the story who said he had killed ninety-nine ducks with one shot. A friend said, "Why didn't you make it a hundred? Once you were about it?" He drew himself up with dignity. "Do you think I would tell a lie for one duck?" [Laughter and applause.] So you see our conscientious Denver friend could not return an even $500, as many an ungodly man might have done, but make return of $540, to the last dollar. I believe assessors take no account of cents, so he could not be more exact than that.

The state of California has almost a perfect system for collecting taxes on personal property. It works splendidly, doesn't it? Every property owner is called upon to make a statement in full and swear to it; it is one of those long lists, containing more than fifty questions. I looked over the report of the board of equalization lately, and I found the most remarkable and amusing examples of the wonder-working way of nature in that state. There are some 295,000 bee-hives in California. Every one in the state has been taxed one thousand to many thousand bee-hives, but, strange, enough, there are only four counties in all of California where those bees produced any honey. Is not that strange? I have been wondering what those bees were about. I never knew so many drones in three or four thousand bee hives in my life. But that is not all. There are millions of cows in California; cows can be seen and counted by the assessor; the owner can't make them jump as fast as the Irishman's pig, that jumped round so fast he couldn't count it. Cows can be counted, and there are millions of them in California; but less than one-sixth of those cows produce any butter; in less than one-sixth of the counties of California is there any butter produced from those cows. This is a problem of nature over which I have been wrestling, and have not been able to solve it.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA

In 1879 was adopted for the express purpose of securing the taxation of money. The first year they got hold of $28,000,000 and made it pay taxes. The second year it dropped to $14,000,000, the third year to $8,000,000, and the fourth year it dropped to practically nothing, except in one particular, which I will call your attention to by and by. Now a very mysterious thing about this was, that the banks, which are supposed to be the proper depositories of money, turned out to have less money than any other part of the community; there was not a money in the banks. The board of equalization, with a view to discovering how this happened, called a cashier and he was compelled to testify. His story, re ucantly given, was very edifying. The assessment is taken on the first Monday in March. On the Friday previous the banks wired their New York correspondent: "Do you want gold? We are badly in want of government bonds." Government bonds are not taxable; but it was a mere coincidence. The New York banks telegraphed back: "Yes; there is nothing we want so much as gold. We have a perfect selection of government bonds." The California bank telegraphed, "We want $1,000,000 of government bonds." New York bank telegraphed back, "Done." The California bank telegraphed, "Tie up those bonds, keep them for us, and we will tie up the gold and keep it for you." "All right." [Great laughter and applause.] I am not joking. I am telling solemn facts. [Renewed laughter.] Thereupon the New York bank carefully took out $1,000,000 worth, put them in the government bonds, carefully put them in the vault, labeling them the property of such and such a California bank. The California bank carefully counted out $1,100,000 in gold coin, put it in a tin box, endorsed "Property of the New York bank," and put it in its own vault. Then came the first Monday in March; the bank cashier made out a written statement that his bank owned no money at all, had no money on hand, nothing but government bonds, which are not taxable, signed that statement and went home and slept the sleep of the just. The next Wednesday he telegraphed back, "Great pressure for gold in California; have you any to spare?" "Oh, yes," telegraphs the New York bank, "there is a sudden demand here for government bonds; have you any bonds you can sell?" "Yes, certainly, got a $1,000,000 of them to sell, same price as Friday." "All right, we will make the trade," and the trade was made, the California bank took the coin, put it into its vault, put it into the general fund, the New York bank released the bonds, all was serene, and there was no tax. I related this in San Francisco, and a friend of mine who was in the audience afterwards said to me, "You have been exposing my business; that is just exactly what I have been doing every year." I said, "I did not know you were one that had been doing it, but I know others have been;" and I met a third cashier who told me he was doing the same thing, and I shouldn't wonder if he were here to-night, because he came with me from San Francisco to Portland. Now this is only

### ONE OF THE MILLION WAYS

Of avoiding the tax on personal property; yet our farmer friends think they are smart enough to circumvent these usurers, these shylocks, as they call them, and compel them to pay taxes on their personal property. At one time they undertook to make men pay taxes on corporation stocks. What was the result? I remember perfectly well; it was about nine years ago. I bought some Central Pacific stock, and for the first time I saw it was made out with coupons representing dividends—which, by the way, never came due—and no dividend could be collected without assigning this coupon. I inquired the reason of it, and also inquired whether the stock could be transferred in my name, or in the name of my broker friend. They said, "Oh, yes, it can be, but better not." They stand in the name of John Miller now, who was then a clerk of the company; but as soon as all the stock of the company was put in the names of about three clerks, they emigrated to Nevada, where the state of California could not tax them, and where they employed by one of the agents of the company. They never intended to return to California as long as this system of taxation prevailed. When this stock is taxed, the state has got to find John Miller to get the tax from him; but he cannot be found, because there is no one connected with the company that knows how to find him. So effectual is this method of evasion, that California has finally abolished its tax upon corporate stocks on the ground that it is double taxation, which it no doubt is, and also for the more important reason that it has given up trying to do that which it cannot do. This tax upon personal property, therefore, is a fraud, a farce, a failure, and always has been. In the days of

### THE OLD ROMAN GOVERNMENT

the Romans had a better idea of how to do these things than you ever had; yet they resorted to no such farce as giving men long lists to make out and take oaths on. The tax collector came around attended by gentlemen such as are seated around me to-night, but more bashful looking; they were not anxious to be seen; in fact, some of them had black veils over their faces. Then a gentleman known by all the citizens to be a man of integrity, with his clerks was required to keep the record; and the leading citizen was invited to the place of honor. Then the tax collector called up Caesar or Marcus Aurelius: "How much personal property do you own?" "Oh, my lord," says Marcus, trembling, "I own thirty thousand sesterces." The tax collector turned to the leading citizen and says, "Is that true?" The leading citizen does not dare to trifle with the assessor; he knew this man had sixty or seventy thousand sesterces, and he says so. Then he assessor turned to one sitting near him, saying "Take that man!" and the man began to how, and his wife to wail and scream, and fell at the feet of the assessor, but he was immovable; he resorted to the expert could ascertain without that test. You want to put all this on the assessor; you want infallibility, and more infallibility than any pope ever did or ever will claim; all that you want from the assessor for $400 or $500 a year! Do you think you are going to get it?

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...MERCIAL.

...TUESDAY, June 25.

...received or soon to arrive by rail; ... bbls wrapping paper, 1 ... bbls woolen goods, 10 cs clothing, 7 ... cs dry goods, 10 cs clothing, 7 ... bbls paper, 14 cts glassware, 14 pkgs stationery, 14 cts glassware, 2 pkgs tobacco, 5 pkgs crockery, ... pkgs agricultural implements, 1 car ... pkgs agricultural implements, 470 pkgs ... bbls oil, 1 car furniture, 1 car hose, ... bbls oil, 1 car furniture, 1 car hose, ... bbls oil, 1 car furniture, 1 car hose,

# SALEM IS GROWING

More rapidly than any other city of its size upon the Pacific Coast.

Three million brick will be used in building in Salem the present year

Eighteen magnificent new brick store rooms, having a frontage of nearly four hundred feet, are now in process of construction. An extensive ice factory has already been constructed. An immense woolen mill will be completed before the end of the season. A forty thousand dollar box factory is to be built. From present appearances nearly two hundred dwelling houses will have been erected here during the year. Work will soon begin upon the State Reform School, and immense sums of money are to be spent upon the other State buildings. Nearly four miles of street railway has been built in Salem within the past six months. Various other extensive improvements, involving the expenditure of large sums of money, are contemplated. Salem has the finest mills upon the Coast. Salem has immense water power and expensive manufactories, employing large numbers of hands. Salem has electric lights, street cars, telephones, gas, extensive water works, and all modern conveniences. Salem has thirteen churches, and the oldest and best institutions of learning upon the Pacific Coast. Salem is famed as a city of churches and schools.

Salem is on the line of the great Southern Pacific Railway, and will shortly be connected with another great transcontinental railway. Two or three local lines are also contemplated. Salem has a free outlet to the sea by water, and has no fear of ever suffering extortion at the hands of the transportation companies.

Polk and Marion counties, the two richest counties in the Willamette Valley, which is famed for its fertility the world over, are both tributary to Salem, being connected at this point by a new free bridge, erected at an expense of $50,000. This is the very center of the richest part of the richest valley on the Pacific Coast.

Salem has an advantage over other State Capitals from the fact that, under the requirements of the Constitution, the State Insane Asylum, State Penitentiary, Blind School, Deaf and Dumb School and other public institutions, are located here. Salem is universally admitted to be the most beautiful and healthy city on the Pacific Coast.

According to a census, completed by the clerk of the school district, in March, 1889, Salem showed an increase of over 25 per cent for the year. According to this census, the present population is about 11,000, of which nearly 3000 have been added within the past year. At the same rate of increase, her population will be over 30,000 within the next five years. She is now increasing more rapidly than ever before.

Salem is wide awake and progressive and is to-day spending more money to advertise and develop her resources than any other city of twice her size west of the Rocky Mountains.

Salem is surrounded upon all sides by the finest fruit, stock and grain lands in the world. Good fruit lands in California sell readily at $1000 per acre. Fair better fruit lands near Salem, where no irrigation is ever required, can be bought at from $30 to $100 per acre.

No other locality upon the face of the globe offers greater inducements to the investor or homeseeker.

Property is cheap, but is rapidly enhancing in value.

Parties who wish to learn more in regard to this favored locality can secure illustrated descriptive pamphlets free upon application to President of the Board of Trade of Salem, Oregon.

WELCOME.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### What the Orchardist Must Do to Have Superior Quality of Fruit.

THE CODLIN MOTH STILL LIVES

The Extension of Market Gardening and Production of Small Fruits.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF BUTTERMILK

Judicious Farming—Rearing Calves—Stock Matters—Mule Breeding in Oregon—Where Potatoes Came From—Rearing Calves.

The orchardist needs to bear in mind that much depends of having a superior quality of fruit and that to secure a good quality the orchard must be attended to with undiminished care all the season. To put the soil in good condition at the outset is half the battle for if land is properly prepared it will always remain so. Then it will not need one half the work done in it that will be needed with only ordinary cultivation. If subsoiled and underdrained the moisture will penetrate naturally, but otherwise work must constantly be done to stir the soil and produce moisture.

By this time the orchard should have been plowed two ways furrowed twice and run over with a cultivator twice. The further work of the cultivator is intended to keep up the moisture sustain the flow of sap to make the tree grow in a healthy way while it also produces large and excellent fruit. The pruning should all have been done before the 1st of May and the work of thinning the fruit should be done as fast as it reaches size enough to judge as to the quantity the trees can bear. The earliest fruit must be thinned first and so on in the order the rest to ripen. If left until just before the fruit gets its growth the thinning will not do much good. Everything in the orchard should be thinned before the 1st of July because other work will demand attention and by that time all fruit will be large enough to know how to handle it. All the cost of this cure and cultivation will be amply repaid by the increased value of the fruit.

Much is said about setting an orchard to clover as soon as its trees have made a good growth. If an orchard has been well underdrained and subsoiled, this may be proper but if the ground has only received ordinary cultivation to seed it down will be the wrong thing. So far as Oregon's experience can be gathered it goes to prove that good cultivation secures the best returns. In course of time it may be necessary to manure the land, but on deep soils the roots search for fertility below where ordinary crops send their roots and so will sustain themselves much longer than ordinary farming can. Barnyard manure seldom goes amiss, and bone phosphates are certain to lend strength for years to come.

### GARDENING AND SMALL FRUITS.

There never was a year when gardening was carried to such an extent and perfection in Oregon as the present one. Near all our large towns market gardening has been extended beyond all former efforts and the supply has had to keep pace with the demand. Many a man who years ago secured a few acres near Portland within the last year or two finds himself comparatively rich by the simple process of increase of the value of his real estate. The production of vegetables and small fruits in this state, taken for the inhabitants of Portland and Iowa alone has to supply the wants of over 100,000 people. Besides our market gardens near our own homes, in the earliest season great quantities are received from California, and are paid back in kind with our late vegetables and fruits. The railroads now brings great supplies from the Sacramento valley and later from Rogue river and Umpqua in our own state. Then come the regular and unfailing supplies from our own gardens and during the recent spring these supplies have been enormous not only at Portland but through and around all the valley towns and small villages. The production of small fruits has become enormous. What it is here at Portland is not easily computed but at Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene and Oregon City, and dozens of smaller places the demand is in proportion and constitutes a trade of importance. The supply however, keeps up and constantly increases as the towns develop and improve. In the near future the establishing of factories and various industries will create a consuming population that will give the demand still further foundation. Market gardening is a recourse of great importance and the growth and development of any country encourages it to a wonderful degree. Great as this business has already become we may expect that in a few years it will double to an extent and necessitate a much greater development in this important field of production.

### STOCK MATTERS.

Stock raisers do not seem to be so very unfortunate after all. A friend who has beef cattle says he receives a fair price for them and beef on foot pays him well. Sheep seem to be in fair demand, as they are pronounced to be the best paying stock on the range. This is what an old settler in Wasco county, who recently came over to the "big ranch" from his ranch in Eastern Oregon with a sup rior lot of horses. He appears to intend to close out his band of horses and invest the proceeds in sheep. Mutton always bears a fair price when beef does and wool goes off briskly at 20 to 21½ cents a pound for fair valley wools.

Horses may not pay as well as meat stock but it cannot be very hard times among horse-men when they can bring over the Cascades a drove of horses every year that are worth $75 to $125 as we see sales made continually. It is certain that their sales average $75 a head, and that is a fair showing taken from a free range. There are some demands for the state veterinarian occasionally both east and west of the Cascades. He recently found two cases of nasal glest at Salem, or near there, and the animals were killed, the owners being awarded something for their loss. Diseases are not common among horses, and are more common in civilized Western Oregon than on the Eastern Oregon ranges.

It is a matter of surprise that our stock men do not pay more attention to mule breeding, when the actual value of the animals is taken under consideration. The mule is blessed with long life good appetite and digestion, extraordinary capacity for labor and as good a disposition as his master permits. If he is "a kicker from away back" it is because he has been ill used. He is not pretty or charming in his ways his voice is unpoetical and usually is over abundant but he has the get up and git for rough work, and takes kindly thereto. By all means our farmers should breed mules and allow them to help honest people to earn their daily bread six days in the week and take them to meeting the seventh.

### THE CODLING MOTH STILL LIVES.

The remark has been made repeatedly this season that the speakers had not seen any codling moths, or their larvæ and it was intimated that there will be less wormy fruit than usual. But the speakers had not been on the look out. We have seen Red June apples that had worms in them but the fellows had punctured the side of the apple and were taking occasional looks abroad. The egg had been laid in the blossom end, and the worm when hatched had entered there had bored through to the core and then had worked through the side. Now it is living there eating apple meat to grow on, and ready to come out when its growth shall be completed. It is a small worm when encased and evidently was intending to make that apple its daily bread until ready to come out and become a pupa. Now the question for Profes or Lake to answer and which he is kindly requested to consider is will this worm perfect and become a codling moth this season and lay the second quota of eggs or will it shrivel up in some quiet place and leave off operations until spring? The observation of many persons last summer tended to show that there are at least two crops because there are more early worms that entered the calyx of the fruit at bloom time and worm apples that give the impression that the worms hatched later and bored into the apple on any side it pleased coming out where it pleased when the worm from the egg laid in the calyx enters there eats part of the seeds and finally comes out on the side or full cheek. It is important to know if there are two hatchings or only one. The general indications favor the view that there is a spring and a summer crop of apple worms though when asked directly if this is the case at Hillsboro in March Professor Lake partly evaded and finally gave the impression that there could have been but one crop. There will be close observation this year for many are determined to know for certain the habits of this expensive pest.

### JUDICIOUS FARMING.

The Oregon farmer has not the advantages of the producer in the Eastern fruit belt because he has not the extended population to depend on as consumers and has not Europe to send products to as a last resort. Our wheat is the exception for we can export that to as good advantage as can the farmer whose market is Chicago. The question of what crops to grow and what course to pursue to derive the greatest benefit from the land as well as to preserve its fertility as greatly as possible is of utmost importance and not easily answered. In old countries men who have been successful as tillers of the soil and at the end of a long and prosperous career bear witness to the causes of their success more often than otherwise assert that their prosperity resulted from feeding the products instead of selling them. They thus returned in some shape the substance of their product to keep and sustain the soil and by judicious rotation coupled with this system of a mixed manufacture their soil was not deteriorated but often improved by their management.

To make meat pure and simple by feeding beef on the orthodox sheep is one feature of such farming. To raise corn and potatoes on fallow land and make pork from feeding these products is another means of keeping the soil in good heart. Still another way to make farming self sustaining is to conduct a dairy or creamery. By this the cows eat some of the products and the dairy return of skim milk or buttermilk goes to calves and pigs and accomplishes the same purpose. All these methods can be united, and the breeding of a few good animals—such as cows or horses—can be mixed and thus the crop will be consumed in the soil where it grew and the same sustained by the system renewed. Horse farming composed of a small proportion of grain a large proportion of fodder crops and a still large acreage devoted to meadows for hay and improved pasturage. Such a system, when practiced with a rotation by which the land is changed from grain to meadow and from meadow to pasture etc. will secure satisfactory results.

Every farmer's family should enjoy all the luxuries the soil can produce and the season can afford. There should be a garden to furnish them all the variety found in city markets. Not only vegetables of all kinds should be produced there but small fruits to tempt the taste of any epicure can be had on any farm in Oregon. It will be well enough to have these things in such abundance that in case of need a surplus will be ready to meet any local demand. Also there should be an orchard to yield abundance to the family and furnish means to pay off the grocery bill all the year through. The garden and orchard can be managed so as to support the family in good part and after the horse plow or cultivator have done their work it can often be taken care of by the young people the half grown boys and girls who should all learn gardening.

### CHERRY OR PEAR SLUG.

Just now the cherry leaves are being desecrated by the slug worm that comes every summer about the time that the fruit is ripening. In one fruit farm these slugs have come in by the thousands on the foliage and when the leaves were devoured they went to the cherries and were found on the fruit. They seem to have made a selection for a small spot was usually found where the slug had been and this spot soon changed to decay damaging the fruit and making it hazardous to ship to a distance. The cherry season is about over now and has been very successful. Some very fine fruit has been gathered averaging over an inch in diameter from the Royal Ann variety. The absence of rain made them firm for shipment and long keeping while cultivation has given them remarkable size. Fruit that has grown under good care—has been pruned thinned and cultivated properly—has size and flavor accordingly and commands price to correspond. Not only so but in times of great abundance ordinary fruit finds no sale while fruit of such excellence as comes of cultivation can always command a market at some price. Many think the cherry is better for growing in grass land and not being cultivated, but they cultivate their cherry orchards in California and those who do so in Oregon seem to have finer fruit than others can show.

The slug spoken of as on the cherry leaves comes by mysterads, but does no great harm as the tree has nearly made its growth for the season. The books call it the pear slug and incidentally only speak of its infesting the cherry but here in Oregon they infest the cherry and scarcely trouble the pear. There seems to be a reversing of the habits of the creature and it is a very disgusting slimy insect. As we have said before it can be killed by throwing dust or ashes to absorb the slime in which they live but the only way to do effective work is to spray the trees with a solution of lye or Paris green, or London purple (a pound of the latter to 200 gallons of water) and be careful to have the solution strike the under side of the leaf. While they may not kill the tree they do harm and should be destroyed if possible, to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

While differently known as the pear slug it makes very little impression on the growing pear leaves, indeed it scarcely touches them but feasts on the cherry. As to what time is best to spray them it will be best to spray them it will be well to come in results and earn what succeeds best. If the trees are sprayed about the middle of May it may be effective and if not it will be well to spray again as soon as the fruit is gathered. It does not seem right to encourage to think for herself and that her ex seemed to handle her through life. He spoke to her words of economy and told her that though the coal was fine paper he would divide her interests and buy. The governor went to bed and had not while the two things to agree with each other. If you were to squirt butter into a vote or ex cut we said he in his humor. He can write a good article on ensilage among cows and then before the ink is dry he can dash off a thanksgiving proclamation that would make one's heart bleed. I am especially fond of Governor Hoard and Governor Fitzhugh Lee. They are quite different and during the war were quite rude to each other for a time but they are over it now and what I like about them especially is that they are intelligent. When a man gets arrogant it is generally because he is afraid that if he conceives freely he may be detected in the act of not knowing anything.—*Bill Nye in New York World.*

### SCOURS IN CALVES.

A writer in *Hoard's Dairyman* says: Having of late seen accounts of Mrs. Buck's and others losing calves from scours I obtained through the kindness of our veterinary surgeon Albert Dorman a receipt that has proved effectual in every case and you have liberty to publish it if you like. Two ounces fluid extract of quercus nibra two ounces tincture of rabularu two ounces catechu two ounces tincture opium two ounces tincture camphor three ounces whisky mix and give young calf one tea spoonful in a teacup of warm water or sweet milk once in three or four hours. Calf a month old a table-poonful of the mixture and so on according to age two tablespoonfuls for a cow. This mixture we keep I have had it in the house for the 7 years and this spring it saved a calf that was so far gone that we poured it down with a table spoon and two doses cured it so it played in two days as well in less than twenty four hours. The doctor said feed the calf a little lighter for a few days.

### ABOUT ENSILAGE.

Last season I put in twenty four acres of ensilage on sandy land which had been an old pinery. The interest on twenty four acres at $100 an acre is $144. Plowing $5 for fitting planting and cultivating $48 for seed $12 harvesting $36 for extra help $196 99 making a total cost of the twenty four acres of $404 99. This corn was a great deal of it gassed and I think at least 1200 bushels of these ears went into the silo. I did not weigh the silage but I have got enough to winter ninety dry cows without any corn. And, with the usual feed of grain I can winter from eighty five to ninety milk cows on the ensilage. My corn this year was the Southern horsetooth corn drilled in rows three feet apart. I shall put it in hills hereafter so as to have more corn. I shall put the hills three and one half feet one way and two feet the other.—*H. H. Gilbert, Richland, N. Y.*

### MULE BREEDING IN OREGON.

Wonder is expressed because more mules are not bred in Oregon as they are valuable as work animals long lived hardy and healthy and will do more work than horses of the same value and cost of care and food. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes at length on the way mules are bred and worked at the South, and covers the ground so cleverly that it needs no excuse that we republish his remarks. Mules are used but sparingly in this part of Oregon and in fact not generally anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. From personal observation anyone can see that where mules are used they live long and are generally free from the ailments that affect horses. They feed cost less and as this writer says they are less nervous and high strung than the horse, and did their work with more steadiness. While a mule deserves to be kindly treated, it is true that they can endure more rough usage than most horses. As to their disposition if they act any way viciously it is because they have been treated abusively. The Oregonian endorses all that is written below, taken from the *Country Gentleman*. It says:

The mule is the favorite work animal in the South and it is strange that it should not be in the North considering its hardiness and strength and the ease and cheapness of feeding it. It is an exceedingly docile and genial playful as a kitten and full of monkey tricks which at times are ludicrous in the extreme. Its alleged meanness is not natural, but the result of bad education. From experience, I know that young mules may be trained to be as docile as a horse colt, as gentle and tame and as free from all viciousness, and that the alleged habit of kicking is only the perverted natural inclination to frolicsomeness whereby the animal is taught first to use its heels for self defense and then for revenge. A three day old mule colt now with its dam in a pasture for amuses itself by standing first on its hind legs and then on its fore legs shaking the disengaged members in the air and then trying to seize the mare by the back of the neck and shake her in mule fashion.

I mention these things to show that a mule is not any more vicious than a horse naturally and that with equal judicious treatment a mule may be as docile and gentle as a horse while it is naturally less nervous and much more patient persevering resolute and dogged in disposition when at work. Very much of the value of a mule depends upon breeding. There are as great differences in mules as in horses, and these depend mainly upon the breeding. Locality climate and feeding of course have their results which are to be considered in regard to quality and the cost of rearing. Mules are reared for sale in the South and the rearing is a special business in that central Southern locality which comprises Western North Carolina, East Tennessee and Kentucky. The mules reared in the mountain region are considered the most valuable other things being equal on account of their hardiness toughness and constitution. And certainly there is no place on this continent where mules can be raised more cheaply than in the mountain country. From keeping strict account of the cost of a pair of young mules now 4 years old I find it to be not more than $75 each, while the market value is $75 each, and would be $100 had they been better bred as a colt of $8 to $10 each more. Large mules are of most value for the usual prices ranging from $— for fourteen and a half to fifteen hands up to $1 0 or $200 each for sixteen hands and over. And the difference is mainly in the breeding of the feeding. Being of small account where hay can be made for $3 to $4 per ton or less and corn known for 30 cents a bushel and where the six months' summer keeping to is absolutely nothing that can be bare lover and above the fencing of a range that is made by a $2 per acre.

Mares of at least fifteen hands one half hand well built and of good constitution should be used as dams and a jack of fifteen hands for sure. Feeding will do the rest. A very good jack can be procured for $300 and the mares can be procured from citystall fed where the rough streets very quickly make a good many tenderfooted and these are old off at very low prices. The cost of stocking, breeding farm consists mostly in the value of the land and it is evident that cheapness in this respect is a most important item especially as that they are interrogant. When a mule gets arrogant it is generally because he is afraid that if he conceives freely he may be detected in the act of not knowing anything.—*Bill Nye in New York World.*

### ENSILAGE PRODUCTION AND THE SILO.

The following address was delivered by Hon Josiah Shull of Hion New York at the Farmers Institute at Herkimer February 2 1889.

The question of how to raise silage corn so as to be of the greater value for cattle food the comparative cost of ensilage as compared with that of other foods the quantity that can be produced from an acre of land and the cost per ton of ensilage are questions which have been so frequently asked and that there has been so much guess work done in relation thereto, that for the purpose of obtaining facts relative thereto I have the past two years investigated the matter personally in measurements and weights as far as possible and by facts obtained from reliable persons so as to present the facts substantially reliable.

In the first place to raise a good crop of silage corn it is necessary that you have good land such as farmers usually employ for raising corn. The quantity of silage produced from an acre of land will very according to the quality and condition of the land and the care and cultivation of the crop.

In my observations I have rated the land where silage corn was grown at $65 to $100 per acre. For the purpose of arriving at what I should term a reliable conclusion I have endeavored to get every item of expense chargeable to the crop until put into the silo. These embrace the legal interest on the value of the land invested the taxes cost of labor for plowing, fitting planting cultivation seed cutting in the field, hauling to the silo and cutting and depositing into the pit ready for the over up.

In the first place I will give the results obtained by Mr James H Brown of Holland Patent Mr Brown planted the Southern sweet corn which he produced by actual measurement and weight from the field when put into the silo 15 52 tons to the acre at a cost of $1 43 a ton. Mr Brown rated his land at $65 an acre, and kept an accurate account of all the items entering into the expense.

Mr David H Burrell of Little Falls, had planted on the Mohawk river flat land seventeen and three-fourth acres of the Southern sweet corn which produced at the rate of 18 75 tons to the acre and on one acre specially selected where the corn stood twelve feet high, 24 82 tons were obtained. Mr Burrell's land, where this corn grew is rated at $100 an acre. The cost of the silage was $1 40 per ton. This field of corn was planted in drills in rows three feet apart and averaged a stalk every eight inches. The greater number of the stalks of this field had ears many of which were mature.

Mr John C. Lewis, of Schuyler had planted the evergreen sweet corn, on about three acres of land in rows three feet apart and stalks averaging four and one half inches apart, which stood about seven feet high producing from the field by actual weight and measurement 18 7 tons to the acre and also about four acres of the Southern sweet corn in rows three feet apart and stalks about four and one half inches apart which stood about eight feet high which give 24 5 tons to the acre. The corn was grown on upland near the Mohawk valley and being of a dry and gravel soil. Mr Lewis did not keep a correct account of the cost, therefore cannot give the cost per ton. The evergreen corn had ears many of which were well filled and mature. The Southern corn had sets but not matured ears.

Mr J Harvey Smith of Palatine has planted twenty acres of the Southern sweet corn on the Mohawk river flat land in rows three feet apart and stalks standing on an average of ten and a half inches apart in the row stood eleven feet high. This field of corn was well cared, many of which were well matured. The product was 20 32 tons to the acre from the field at a cost of $1 25 per ton. In this estimate I rate the land at $100 an acre.

Now, having ascertained the cost of a ton of ensilage produced in two different years and from different farmers having raised ensilage corn we have made the average cost $1 33 a ton. Having so far established this point we will proceed further to show the superiority of and the difference in cost of ensilage as a cattle food as compared with the ordinary mode of keeping cattle.

From observation and data I have been able to gather I am satisfied that corn ensilage is superior for winter food for cattle to the ordinary dry fodders that it contains a succulence peculiarly adapted to and required by the cow. We know the fresh grasses which contain so largely of water are the most valuable of any food for the production of milk. In the winter we have not the grasses consequently the nearer we can get a food of the succulence of the grasses the nearer we approach the perfection of food. Ensilage comes the nearest to supplying this want of any food we can produce.

If a milk in addition to the ensilage the cow should have daily four pounds of wheat bran or shorts one pound corn meal and one pound of linseed or cottonseed meal. This is a good and much approved ration of grain and will pay in product and manure at least 100 per cent on the investment, especially if good comfortable stables are provided.

Professor Roberts of Cornell University Experiment station makes a ration for a 1000 pound cow giving a large quantity of milk twenty nine pounds of corn fodder (equal to fifty seven pounds of ensilage) four pounds ottonseed meal two pounds corn meal and six pounds bran which gives a nutrative ration of one to five and two tenths and a total of solid matter of twenty four pounds.

Professor Lloyd in a paper at the British dairy conference in speaking on succulent food or cattle said: The only conclusion we can be drawn from the experience of feeding much cows with succulent food and stating is that the water that exists naturally in vegetable tissues has a special effect upon the animal and cannot be adequately replaced by water drank in the usual way. In my opinion it seems that in vegetable matter there is an intimate union between this water and the chemical constituents of the vegetable. What this union or chemical combination is cannot as yet be said. In mineral substances we know that water can exist in intimate chemical union entirely different from water which is merely mixed with that substance, and we may argue by analogy that there may be a similar two fold condition of water in vegetable substances. Whether this be so or not, the fact remains that a vegetable as grown acts very differently as food to that vegetable first dried and subsequently mixed with an amount of water equal to that which has been taken away. After a careful consideration of the feeding experiments hitherto conducted it seems to me that the succulent foods which have contained the greatest proportion of water have proved the most valuable food for dairy cattle.

Mr Alvin Devereaux of Depost N Y, a large and practical dairyman says: I am confident that our dairymen can largely increase the number of cows by raising corn silage and not wholly depend on hay. He further says: I know of several small farmers who have doubled the number of cows by the use of the silo.

In an address at the convention of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Oswego Dairy Commissioner Brown said:

In making inspection of 1163 cheese factories and creameries in the state, at which were 1 287 370 427 pounds of milk delivered being the product of 407 810 cows the average of milk per cow for the season was 3031 pounds.

Mr Geo Merry of Verona N Y said he had run a cheese factory twelve years with about 800 cows but never but one year had average 3 ed over 300 pounds of cheese to the cow which would show that about 3500 pounds of milk was the extreme average per cow.

### WHERE POTATOES CAME FROM.

Potatoes are natives of Chili and Peru and were originally taken to England from Santa Fe by Sir John Hawkins in 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to Britain to Sir Francis Drake in 1586 while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to Sir Walter Raleigh who had large estates in that country about Youghal in Cork county. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1624. Heaven says a fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard who cultivated it at Guldington near Bedford in 1765 and its culture became general soon after. Italy does not appear to loom up as the original potato garden.

### DON'T SMOKE WHILE MILKING.

No matter how cleanly the business is otherwise conducted if the milker continues to smoke while milking the milk and its products will be tainted with the odor and flavor of tobacco. Nothing is more sensitive to our noses others than milk cream and butter and the air of and place where milking is conducted must be kept pure.—*American Agriculturist for June.*

### BUTTERMILK AS A MEDICINE.

With the rapid growth of reconstructive medicine comes opportunely the reintroduction of old and well-known domestic remedies, among which buttermilk demands a respectable place.

A young lady patient of the writer was suffering from a severe consumptive cough. None of the usual anti-spasmodics expectorants etc. seemed to do any good. Supply because her stomach was too weak to bear enough medicine to effect the purpose. Finally I suggested to her mother the use of hot buttermilk. It was adopted—at once. Her first night's experience was one of comparative freedom from cough and pain and a pleasant slumber for hours. It was continued for a long time with an unvarying relief of all her previous distressing symptoms and an almost perfect freedom from cough for several hours after each draught of the hot buttermilk.

Lingering at one time for weeks from an attack of congestive fever I used with calomel and quinine almost beyond endurance the writer began to desire buttermilk to drink. The physician "didn't believe in humoring the whims of patients" as he expressed it, besides he contended that a single croak of the obnoxious fluid might produce death, as acids and calomel were incompatible dwellers in the same stomach. But I was a good persuader and my mother was a susceptible subject. The buttermilk (fresh from the churn) was procured and drank. No evil resulted; instead came perspiration and speedy recovery.—*Dr. E. F. Landrey.*

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A subscriber who evidently is a German, has heard that there is a German edition of THE OREGONIAN, which is a mistake.

He has a flock of goats that are troubled with the scours, and he has tried laudanum, parched flour pepper, alum and lime to no avail. It would seem probable that the complaint resulted from food eaten as we should recommend a change to a different pasture. If the flock runs on grass land by brushy pasture, where they get at salt or kelp, or both. Those who have been successful, he says. So the quicker he makes a radical change the better.

He asks where he can procure an assortment of grass seeds, such as they sow in Germany to make good meadows. For all such seeds he should send to some well known and responsible seedsman; and if they do not have it on hand, it is their business to furnish it.

We have repeatedly published the grasses used in America to make both pasture and meadow.

He can send for burr clover to the same seedsmen, and they will be sure to furnish it to him.

Low prices in certain products occasionally must be encountered by the farmer. The apple growers and the potato producers have seemed to be the victims in our state the past year. They are not alone, however. An Ohio correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* in rehearsing the "woes of farmers" in that state, refers to two orion growers near him who have dumped 2000 bushels at the back lots for want of buyers, potatoes being found who would remove and pay freight on them. The potato growers are but little better off 10 or 15 cents only being the selling price when a man can be found who wants to buy. At times there seems to be such a condition as being burdened with bounty. Certainly, some of our largest fruit growers have found, the crop a burden.—*Rural Farmer.*

### WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES.

#### Some Facts and Figures that Contradict the Assertions of Free-Traders.

American Economist.

We are enabled from the data we have already published to summarize with substantial exactness the extent of the mortgage indebtedness of the Western farms. It is quite important that the real facts be known, so that no false alarm shall be created nor no social discontent be engendered. The most absurd statements have been propagated for political effect. As is well known it has been posturing-carried on wickedly and falsely as well, that the Western farmers of this country are generally bankrupt, are losing money, and being eaten up by mortgages and taxes. All this hapless calamity has been cooked up for the purpose of charging it to protection. We fortunately have official figures enough from the states forming the great central wheat and corn belt to set at rest all these vicious assertions. The size and quality of the data relative to this line may be learned from a single example. During the campaign the New York *Times* asserted that the farm mortgages in Illinois amounted to $630,000,000, the St. Louis *Republic* put it at $5,000,000,000. It now appears from the report of the bureau of labor statistics that the total mortgage indebtedness on Illinois farms is $247,755,645. Of this sum $20,633,072 is for deferred payments on the purchase money. The indebtedness for loans is only 10.45 per cent on the census valuation of lands, and the average rate of interest 6.90 per cent per annum. And what will create astonishment in the free trade skirmish, 80 per cent of the mortgage debt is owed to the state of Illinois.

In Michigan, we learn from the census report of the bureau of labor, that there are 90 803 farms. Their assessed valuation is $134 854,633. They are mortgaged to the amount of $37,458,372 being 27.7 per cent of their assessed valuations.

In Ohio it is charged that the mortgage indebtedness was $200,000,000. Mr. H. E. Dodge of the bureau of agriculture, states that the conclusions of an investigation now in progress by the farmers of Ohio are that from one-fourth of the farms of Ohio are encumbered, either slightly or more heavily, in part to secure debts to neighboring farmers or to retired farmers living in town. It is questionable whether much more than a tenth of the real value of Ohio farms is mortgaged. Ohio farmers are rich. Only believe from an extensive and personal knowledge of the financial situation of Ohio farmers that their investments in town and village property, in bonds or railroad stock, and in shares in manufacturing and mining enterprises, exceed in value the entire indebtedness of farmers, whether covered by mortgage or not."

Mr. Atkinson, the well-known economic writer took occasion to investigate the matter from the side of the mortgage loan companies. His conclusions were published in *Bradstreet's* for November 12, 1887. More or some of them.

"The reduction in the rate of interest has been from 10 per cent. annual interest and 10 per cent. commission on a five years' mortgage to an average of 6½ to 7 per cent at the present time without commission.

Many of those to whom loans were first made are now lenders through the same corporations.

"The present conditions indicate widespread and almost universal prosperity."

The farmer as a rule, knows very well that individually he is in no danger of foreclosure and the sheriff. It will be about comfort to him to know that his neighbors in the next county is exempt from the blasphemous utterances of some bankers' or some grangers, ought to rejoice that they are not as other men are, gone and come their ways, which at best is only an impression upon the manliness of the Western farmer.

An Attorney's Opinion.

The following card from Mr. C. D. Cole, a prominent attorney of Lisbon, South Dakota, will be of general interest:

I take pleasure in saying to the public, as I have to many friends and acquaintances for the last few years that I consider Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy the best medicine for the purpose it is intended that I have ever used. Since I have used it I would not be without it. I was always afraid to be without it, but since I found anything else that gave the same relief and cure as this remedy does. I never leave home on a journey without it with me, and on many occasions have I found it a friend indeed. I have recommended it to the public for the last two years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance. It is for the stomach or bowels.

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